THE LITERARY DIGEST

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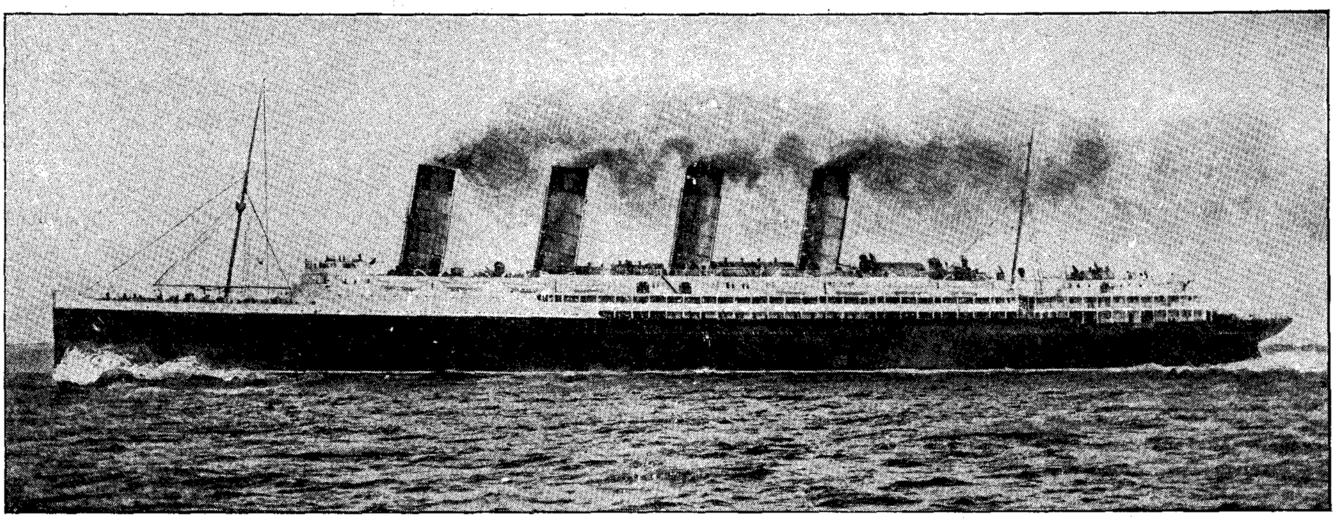
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY



SENT TO THE BOTTOM BY GERMAN TORPEDOES ON MAY 7, WITH TREMENDOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

THE "LUSITANIA" TORPEDOED

TECHNICALLY, remarks the New York *Sun*, the torpedoing of the great British liner *Lusitania* and the sacrifice of hundreds of non-combatants, including American citizens, "possesses neither more nor less significance" than the torpedoing of that other British passenger-ship, the *Falaba*, with the loss of one American life. "Technically and logically," it adds, "the concern of our Government with this sensational event is almost incomparably less than in the case of the *Gulflight*." Yet the fact remains, the same paper goes on to say, that "no episode of the war has startled and aroused public opinion in this country in greater degree," and "the moral and intellectual effect is bound to be tremendous beyond measurement." "'Dastardly,'" it concludes, "is the word on millions of American lips." And ex-President Roosevelt, whose concern is instinctively with the human rather than the legal aspect of a problem, thinks it "inconceivable that we should refrain from taking action on this matter, for we owe it not only to humanity but to our own national self-respect." "This represents," he adds, "not merely piracy, but piracy on a vaster scale of murder than any old-time pirate ever practised." It is "the warfare which destroyed Louvain and Dinant, and hundreds of men, women, and children in Belgium" applied to "our own fellow countrymen and country women."

The *Lusitania*, with 2,104 persons on board, including 187 Americans, was torpedoed without warning, at a few minutes after two o'clock on the afternoon of May 7, and went to the bottom in about twenty minutes. The attack took place only a few miles off the south coast of Ireland, just as she was rounding into St. George's Channel. So sudden was the disaster that the loss of life was enormous. On the day she left New York the papers of this city contained a notice, signed "Imperial German Embassy," warning transatlantic travelers that if they entered the "war-zone" on "ships of Great Britain or her allies" they did so "at their own risk." Many prominent passengers on the *Lusitania* also received telegrams, signed with fictitious names, stating that the ship was to be torpedoed and advising them to cancel their passage; and others, on reaching the pier, were accosted by strangers who warned them to remain ashore.

The intensity of feeling aroused in American minds may be gaged by the fact that several leading papers hint at strong measures. The New York *Tribune* closes a vigorous editorial with the words: "The nation which remembered the sailors

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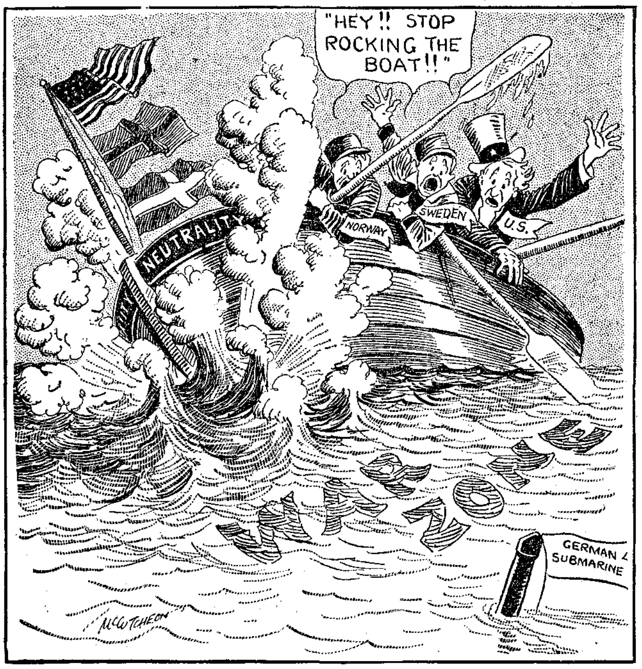
of the *Maine* will not forget the civilians of the *Lusitania!*" "From our Department of State," says the New York *Times,* "there must go to the Imperial Government at Berlin a demand that the Germans shall no longer make war like savages drunk with blood, that they shall cease to seek the attainment of their ends by the assassination of non-combatants and neutrals." In fact, "America is suddenly brought into the maelstrom of this gigantic war" by this "villainous blow," declares the Philadelphia *Press,* and "we have a right to expect that our Government will take some quick and decided action on this foul deed of enormous barbarity." America "can and must" demand "an immediate accounting," thinks the Boston *Herald,* and "now, if ever, is the time for the United States to speak for itself and for humanity—and would that there were a Hay, an Olney, or a Root to frame the momentous message." Even more insistent is the demand of the Memphis *Commercial Appeal,* which says:



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THOSE TORPEDOES CERTAINLY ROCK THE BOAT!

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

> "The United States should notify Germany that the loss of American life and passenger-ships by torpedoing without taking off the passengers will be regarded as an act of war, and demand an answer. If the answer is not satisfactory Congress should be called in extra session to consider a declaration of war."

Condemnation of the act seems to be limited only by the restrictions of the English language. "If ever wholesale murder was premeditated, this slaughter on the high seas was," exclaims the New York *Herald,* which adds that "it is a time of gravity in American history unmatched since the Civil War." The New York *World* brands "the whole German submarine policy" as "a revival of piracy—piracy organized, systematized, and nationalized." As for the German defense:

> "The German authorities claim in extenuation that fair warning was given to Americans by the German Embassy in Washington that the *Lusitania* was to be torpedoed. Murder does not become innocent and innocuous because the victim has been warned in advance that the blow would be struck if he persisted in the exercise of his lawful rights."

The Chicago *Herald,* too, holds that "the idea that neutrals under such circumstances have cut loose from all protection of international law is untenable." The Springfield *Republican* fears more horrors are to come, for—

> "The very success of the attack on this splendid ship may unfortunately stiffen the Germans in their determination to make the most of their opportunities on the sea, utterly regardless of the murderous deterioration in the moral character of the warfare which submarine attacks on passenger-ships involve."
>
> "The base inhumanity of torpedoing such ships without warning tends to place the submarine on the level of the assassin, and from this point of view modern civilization will be unable to escape its fearful responsibility in reshaping the laws of war when the final accounting takes place in the great ultimate assize of the nations."

Yet the belief is felt by the Philadelphia *Record* that this event need not involve us in "insurmountable" difficulties with the German Government, and the Chicago *Tribune,* while not blinking the gravity of the case, appeals to the country with this calming and steadying counsel:

> "To the slaughter of the innocents in Belgium and in Poland has been added the slaughter of the innocents on the *Lusitania.* This last massacre violates all previous law of the seas. . . . . . .
>
> "Whether the American Government will acquiesce in this new German law of the seas is a question which will agitate all American hearts to-day and all days until the decision is announced.
>
> "We do not propose to weigh the value (if any) of the defense as compared with the evil of the deed. That is a function which belongs to our official Government, under the leadership of President Wilson, and which, in a crisis as grave as this one, should belong exclusively to our official Government.
>
> "It is not for any good American now to cloud its counsels with unsought advice or to attempt to force its decision.
>
> "We can only stand and wait, united in our determination to enforce the will of our Government, whatever that may be."

The German-American press emphasize the fact that the *Lusitania's* passengers had been amply warned, and argue that when they disregarded these warnings "they had only themselves to blame for what happened." Thus in the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* we read:

> "Whoever sails the seas in these war-times, taking passage under the British flag, assumes the risk attaching thereto. There can be no responsibility of the Government of the United States to protect British shipping in British waters. There is one way to safeguard American life, and that is by staying at home. Travel at sea is decidedly dangerous at the present time in the neighborhood of the English Channel.
>
> "The submarine peril has been characterized in this country variously as a 'bluff,' a 'blunder,' and as further evidence of 'German savagery.' The sinking of the *Lusitania* will change the temper of this thought both in England and in the United States."

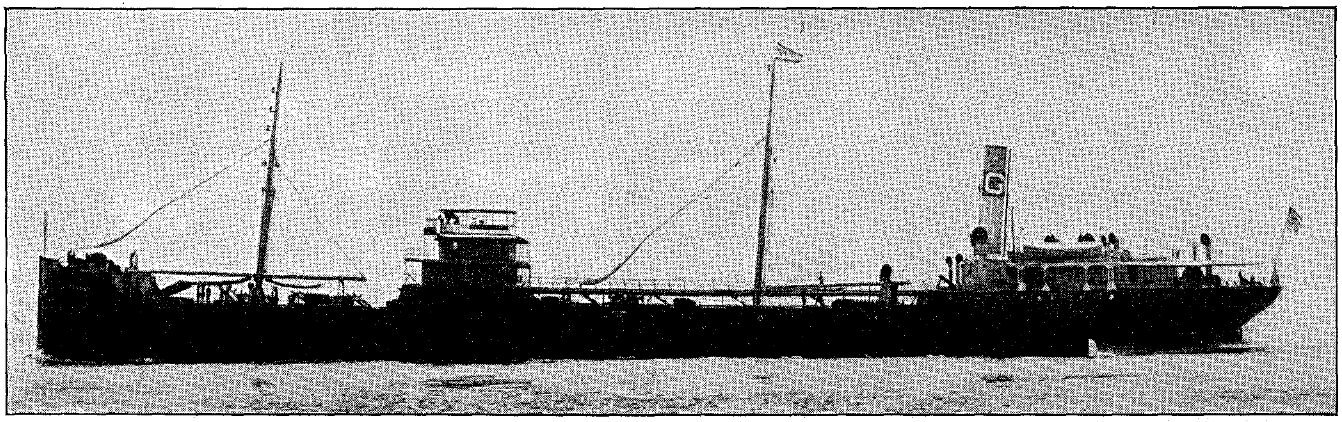
Noting that the *Lusitania's* cargo included a large quantity of ammunition, the New York *Herold* says:

> "The manifest showed enormous quantities of war-material, among which were no fewer than 5,471 cases of ammunition, valued at $200,000. The fact is, the steamer might be considered not a passenger-ship but an army-supply ship. We are not quite certain whether the United States law permits a passenger-steamer to depart with such a highly dangerous cargo; at any rate, the Cunard Company seems not very solicitous about the security of its passengers. Suppose a fire had started near these ammunition-cases!"

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of *The Fatherland* (New York), argues that Secretary Bryan has been remiss in not warning Americans to avoid the "war-zone." He says:

> "The United States Government warned Americans away from the Mexican war-zone, but not a word of warning has been officially uttered against Americans visiting the war-zone established by Germany around the British Isles. It is time for this Government to warn Americans that their lives are in constant danger aboard any British merchantman. If American ships are not good enough for American travelers, let them stay at home."

The *Lusitania* incident, adds Mr. Viereck, "will be a revelation to Americans and convince them that Germany is not bluffing in this war." Capt. Max Moeller, superintendent of the North German Lloyd, informs an interviewer that "it will be far-reaching and beneficial and show the world that Germans are good and thorough fighters."



HOW THE *GULFLIGHT* LOOKED.

The picture of the *Gulfstar*, a sister ship of the torpedoed American vessel, has been widely published in the press as the *Gulflight*.

THE "GULFLIGHT" CASE

AN INCREASINGLY CRITICAL ATTITUDE toward Germany, even before the *Lusitania* disaster, was developing in our press after the sinking of the *William P. Frye*, the killing of Leon Chester Thresher, the scolding administered to our Government by Count von Bernstorff on the subject of its neutrality, the bomb attack by a German aviator on the American ship *Cushing*, and, as a climax, the torpedoing of the American oil-ship *Gulflight* with the loss of three American lives by a submarine, supposedly German. To present the "other side" in such discussions, therefore, we have to glean mainly from the German-American press. Official Washington, according to a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, was frankly worried over "Germany's strange activity toward the United States." The *Gulflight* incident, the New York *Evening Post* and *World* agreed, "threatens the most serious complication that has yet arisen between the United States and Germany," because the position already taken by the Administration toward just such an eventuality is "one from which it can not retreat."

It was in February that President Wilson, replying to Germany's novel "war-zone" proclamation, informed the German Government that "if the commanders of German vessels of war . . . should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens . . . the Government of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial Government to a strict accountability." And such an event "would be very hard indeed to reconcile with the friendly relations now so happily existing between the two Governments."

The cases of the *Cushing* and the *Gulflight* come squarely within the purview of this note, says the Boston *Transcript*. There can be no retreat on our part, declares the New York *Tribune*, which sees the raising of the "gravest kind of an issue between the United States and Germany." We read:

> "It marks the head-on collision of two opposing policies. It must put to a decisive test the sincerity and validity of the German Admiralty's 'war-zone' proclamation and the sincerity and validity of our counter-notice that, so far as American lives and vessels were concerned, Germany would pursue her program of terrorism at her own peril."

The facts of the incident, as at present available, are reported as follows: The *Gulflight*, an American ship flying "a large American flag," was bound from Port Arthur, Texas, to Rouen, France, with a cargo of oil and gasoline, which are contraband of war. According to the story told by her officers, when off the Scilly Isles on May 1, and escorted by two British patrol-ships, she sighted a submarine two and a half miles ahead of her, which submerged without disclosing its identity, and twenty-five minutes later the *Gulflight* was wrecked by a violent explosion. The wireless operator and one of the crew jumped overboard and were drowned, the others being rescued by British trawlers. The captain, however, died soon afterward, apparently from heart-weakness and shock. The *Gulflight*, tho badly damaged, did not sink, and was towed into port at Scilly.

From the stories of the *Gulflight's* crew, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "there appears to be no doubt that she was torpedoed by a German submarine, yet the conclusive proof is lacking." "She may have struck a floating mine," suggests the Washington *Post*, "or it may have been the belief of the submarine's officers that she was really British, fraudulently flying American colors." But "the plea of mistake," as the Washington *Star* reminds us, "has already been rejected in advance by the United States Government," and Germany has been warned that "the presumption of rightful use must be given in the case of the display of the American flag." Nor would the contention that the submarine was not to blame for Captain Gunter's weak heart or for the two sailors' impulsiveness in jumping overboard be relevant, maintains the Boston *News Bureau*, since "the fault is one of policy, the issue one of principle." "The claim that the advent of the submarine legalizes attack without warning, sinking without search, and deliberate killing on the high seas is one that can not be accepted by any nation strong enough to repudiate and resent it," declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Turning to the German-American press, we find this most uncompromising view exprest in *The Fatherland:*

> "The pro-Ally press affect to regard the *Gulflight* incident as a matter of serious importance. The alleged attack on the *Gulflight*—for it is by no means certain that she was torpedoed—is not half so serious as was the attack on the *Odenwald*. The *Gulflight* carried contraband through the war-zone. She was bound for an enemy port. She paid the penalty of her foolhardiness."

The *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, deploring "the regrettable loss of life owing to the torpedoing of the steamer *Gulflight*," remarks that "it is still more regrettable that our Government did not insist energetically from the very beginning upon the strict observance of the rights of neutrals by all the opposing belligerents." "Without doubt," says the Socialist New York *Volkszeitung*, "some of those 'serious consequences' will follow about which our Government hinted in its protest against Germany's proclamation of a 'war-zone.'"

Yet "it is ridiculous to believe that we can be dragged into the European struggle," declares the Providence *Journal*. The New York *Commercial* is confident that "self-interest, apart from higher motives, will prevent war between the United States and Germany." It notes the commendable restraint of even our "jingoes," and the fact that we hold valuable hostages in our ports in the shape of German shipping. And it concludes that we must treat the attack on the *Gulflight* "just as we are treating the cases of our ships and cargoes detained in British ports."

HARD TIMES TO FOLLOW THE WAR?

A BLUNT CHALLENGE to the prophecies of prosperity in this country after the European War and the many recent optimistic utterances of statesmen, financiers, business men, and other molders of opinion, is made by a leading New York banker, who fears we are "living in a fool's paradise." And to a number of editors his words are most convincing, in particular to certain Republicans who find in them welcome material for denunciation of the Democratic tariff. The benefits of war contracts and of the checking of foreign competition in many lines have been so evident that it is easy to forget, so the Rochester *Post Express* (Rep.) observes, "that not even the most powerful neutral nation can escape payment of its part of the cost of the European struggle." Thoughtful men, it adds, "believe that our own share will be substantial, notwithstanding possible compensations in increased trade." And the New York *Journal of Commerce* is moved by the New York banker's warning to consider the curious conflict of opinion between experts as to the financial effect upon this country of the war in Europe after it is over. Which are right, it asks—"those who assume that the impoverished peoples can not produce enough for themselves and will buy largely from us and pay us good prices, or those who contend that they will work with all their might, live cheaply because they have to, sell a surplus at low prices to replenish their capital, and toil back to normal conditions?" At any rate, "we shall not draw wealth out of poverty," and we "may find high-pressure poverty a real competition in all the markets."

It was in an address delivered in Newark, N. J., on April 29, that John E. Gardin, Vice-President of the National City Bank, called attention to the significance of the vast destruction of wealth in war-swept Europe. Up to the present time, he said, it is estimated that the destruction "amounts to over $46,000,000,000—an amount of money absolutely inconceivable." All this money, says Mr. Gardin, will have to be replaced in one way or another. But it will take generations to reestablish the equilibrium. "The money of the future will be credit money, inasmuch as there is not sufficient gold in existence to be used as a circulating medium." And he goes on to point out what this will mean to our country:

> "I am afraid that we in America are living in a fool's paradise. The war, undoubtedly, sooner or later will find its aftermath in this country; in what way is problematical, and it therefore behooves us not to be overconfident as to the ultimate benefits of the advantageous position which we are now holding. It stands to reason that such a wanton destruction of wealth will have its effect in the remotest corners of the earth.
>
> "The international exchange market has been disorganized to such an extent that the usual ebb and flow of gold in settlement of international balances has of necessity been suspended, and the result is that practically all foreign currencies are on a depreciated currency basis, ranging from 1½ to 20 per cent.
>
> "After the war is over an attempt will be made to rehabilitate the seriously disturbed conditions of industrial affairs in Europe, and the world will be flooded with the products of European countries, produced at much less cost than formerly, inasmuch as there is no doubt that, owing to the fact that the consumptive powers of Europe, as well as the rest of the world, will be reduced fully 40 or 50 per cent., wages will fall, and we shall thus be placed in a serious competition, not alone in the world's markets, but in our own, and it is here where caution should be the order of the day."

If the state of things described by Mr. Gardin were confined to one or two countries, comments the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), "the rest of the world might fairly be expected to digest it without much difficulty, and perhaps with none at all that would be noticeable." But, it adds, "in this case very nearly all commercial Europe is undergoing this depletion of resources day after day and week after week." And *The Courant*, like other Republican papers, sees in the situation a call for the restoration of a protective tariff. It argues:

> "The suggestion that after the war is ended European wages are likely to be reduced from even their usual low level, as compared with the wages paid in this country, is serious. We now have a tariff that was avowedly made to promote foreign competition in the American market; and altho the war itself is a godsend to those who made this tariff, by nullifying its designed operation for a while, if this tariff stands until the war is ended, and the highly probable reduction of European wages follows, as Mr. Gardin fears, then this country would have to stand up against a rush of industrial competition from Europe that would certainly be trying for every American producer, and also for every American wage-earner. The only way to guard this country from that danger is to change our tariff as quickly as possible, and at least to the extent of giving our own producing forces something like an equal chance with foreign competition in our own market."

But the New York *World* (Dem.) does not share any of these fears of an overwhelming postbellum European competition. It informs its readers that the Continent of Europe after the Napoleonic wars, France after the Franco-Prussian War, and the United States after the Civil War, all became importers rather than exporters. Hence, "before coming into large use for upward-tariff-revision purposes, this particular theory will have to undergo radical repairs."

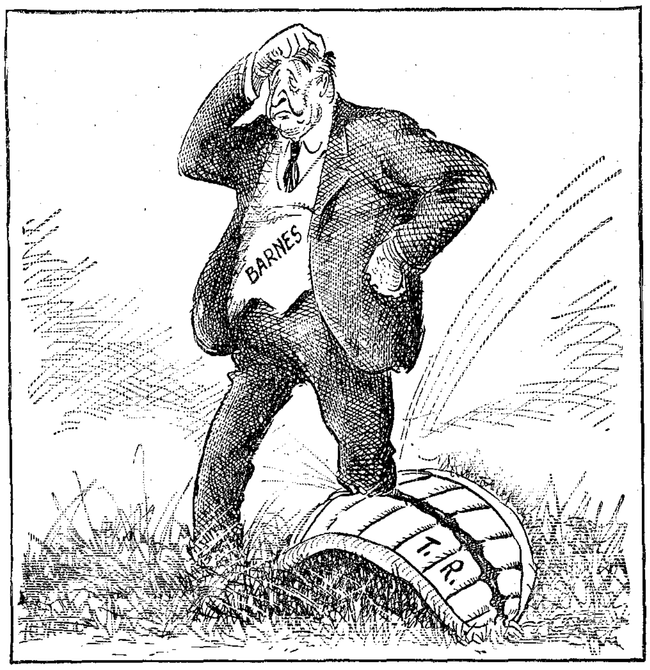
The destruction caused by the war is dreadful enough, admits the New York *Times*. But in considering Mr. Gardin's $46,000,000,000 figure, it would note certain offsets and exaggerations. There is the money saved by war-time economy. There is the fallacy of reckoning up the "economic value" of the lives lost, many of which would have been lost if there had been no war. Destruction of property is probably overestimated. There is a high rate of property-destruction in time of peace. Moreover, "the physical wealth destroyed by war is never replaced as it was; it reappears in improved and more efficient forms."

THE WESTERN RAILWAY WAGE-AWARD

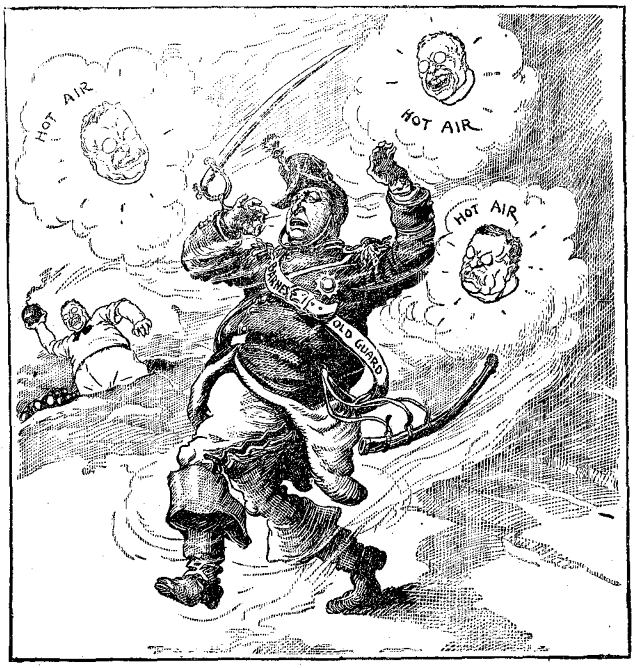
WHEN BOTH PARTIES to the dispute between the Western railroads and their employees are disappointed by the award of the Federal Board of Arbitration, and when most of the arbitrators are themselves dissatisfied with it, it may be well to inquire whether the public—the third party in labor conflicts—should be pleased with such a settlement. Since it has "only sufficed to give a year's notice of another wrangle," the New York *Times* believes the award to be "as displeasing to the public as to those between whom it makes the unwelcome decision." But the commoner editorial opinion, including that of the Chicago *Herald* and Omaha *Bee* in the territory directly affected, is that since we are spared the horrors of a great railroad strike, at least for a year, the public should be well satisfied. For both sides, it should be noted, declare their intentions of abiding by the terms of the award during its lifetime. The award, which is avowedly a compromise, and only a majority finding at that, affects the lives of some 65,000 locomotive engineers, firemen, and hostlers on ninety-eight railroad-lines west of the Great Lakes and the Illinois Central Railroad. Its terms are thus set forth in substance by the Chicago *Herald:*

> "Wages are not to be increased materially. Working days are to be shortened and working conditions greatly improved."

Altogether, we read in *The Herald*, there were sixteen demands of the employees before the Board for adjustment. "They concerned chiefly a demand for a standardized increase in pay for engineers and firemen on various types of engines, definitions of a day's work in various passenger and freight services, and regulations as to working conditions." Of the total annual wage increase of $41,000,000 asked, about $5,000,000 was granted, according to *The Herald's* estimate. Certain readjustments of overtime pay and working hours were made in favor of the workers. In a long list of readjustments of working conditions



PUTTING HIS FOOT IN IT.
—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star*.



ASPHYXIATING GAS!
—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun*.

TWO CARTOON IMPRESSIONS OF THE SYRACUSE LIBEL SUIT.

we may note the granting to steam-power enginemen of the right to corresponding jobs in case of electrification, the lightening of the firemen's labors under certain conditions, and the enjoining of a modification of "surprize tests" for employees.

Of the six arbitrators, two, F. A. Burgess and Timothy Shea, representing the railroad brotherhoods, declined to sign the award and filed a dissenting opinion. In it they protested against their colleagues' disregard of testimony of witnesses for the employees, their willingness to take the railroad point of view on certain matters, and their too great dependence on the precedent set by the award in the Eastern arbitration case. In consequence, the dissentients are convinced, "the rates awarded here and the principles promulgated simply mean a sure and gradual decline in rates of pay now existing." So that—

> "The very best that can be said of such an award is that it settles nothing, but simply postpones any further action on the questions involved for a period of twelve months."

Mr. Burgess, however, is quoted in the Chicago *Herald* as admitting that the concessions granted will better the working conditions of the men. Speaking for his fellow employees, he says:

> "On this matter it was a question whether we should inconvenience the public by going on a strike or submit the difficulties to arbitration.
>
> "The employees will, I am sure, accept the awards of the board of arbitration."

In this connection notice should be taken of the declaration of W. S. Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The engineers, he said, "have gained practically nothing. . . . We had better rules before than those granted us by this award." And the Chicago press correspondent who quotes Mr. Stone hears that the demands of the men will be taken up anew twelve months hence.

While the two railroad representatives, H. E. Byram and W. L. Park, signed the award, they issued a statement calling it "one-sided" and unfair to the railroads. The arbitration agreement, they asserted, "gave no latitude to the board to adjust or reconcile unequal conditions. It was one-sided. It permitted standardization only if upward." While some of the concessions granted seemed burdensome to the roads, unwise in principle, and unwarranted by the existing conditions, they "were necessary if we were to have an award at all." Wherefore these representatives of the roads yielded in the interest of "the maintenance of the principle of arbitration."

Of the two neutral arbitrators, Charles Nagel, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, has not discust the award, tho himself the object of criticism, as will be noted in a later paragraph. The other, Judge Jeter C. Pritchard, does not think the railroad workers won all they ought to have, particularly in the way of wage-increases. But, he said in a statement given to the press at the time the award was made public, "in order that the provisions of the award may be put into effect and the men permitted to enjoy the benefits accruing therefrom, I conceive it to be my duty to join other members of the board in making this award."

Besides *The Times*, whose highly unfavorable opinion of the award has already been quoted, we find the New York *Journal of Commerce* convinced by it that "there is need of some more effective regulation for settling such disputes in this country, one that would consider the rights of employers and the public as well as workmen." And the New York *Tribune* sees in so unsatisfactory a settlement an argument for a greater centralization of responsibility in railroad regulation.

But more general is the feeling of satisfaction with the award, which is exprest by such dailies as the New York *Wall Street Journal*, Springfield *Republican*, Indianapolis *News*, and Birmingham *Age Herald*. The dissatisfaction of both sides will go far to convince the public that the decision is "tolerably fair," the New York *Evening Post* observes. And the Omaha *Bee's* remark is typical: "The outcome of the matter so far is a justification for the Newlands law, at least in serving to prevent a strike and the consequent interruption of business." And in the railroad center of the country the Chicago *Herald* is strongly of the same opinion, reasoning thus:

> "The main point to be remembered is that both sides are much better off than they would have been had not some sort of settlement been reached.
>
> "The concession of certain improved conditions of labor and of a comparatively small increase in pay—small compared with what the engineers and firemen were asking—by no means represents all that employees get from the award. The reduction of the wage and other demands of employees to terms regarded as more equitable than the original demands isn't the extent of the service the award has rendered the railroads. . . . .
>
> "Isn't being saved from the possibility of a long and harassing and doubtful struggle—a struggle in which more wages are

> consumed than can be replaced by months, perhaps years, of working even under the most favorable conditions—something of a gain for labor? Isn't being relieved at this critical period in railroad history from the hazard of a long-continued labor controversy, crippling alike to the railroads and the business community, something of a gain for the companies?
>
> "Looked at from this view-point, the award is a highly successful, businesslike arrangement for both sides. . . . . . .
>
> "The award of the Federal Board simply brings out the fact that arbitration is arbitration; a process in which compromise must play an important part; a process in which few smashing victories are won, but by which substantial agreements are reached that are infinitely more valuable, in the long run, than smashing victories won at the usual cost of such triumphs. . . . .
>
> "Moreover, while the award is not entirely satisfactory to either side, it is highly satisfactory to the public, which hopes to be saved by it from the harassment of a strike."

Mr. Nagel figures so largely in the discussion of this award, despite his conspicuous reticence, because the heads of the two great railroad brotherhoods published at the time of the award certain correspondence they had had with the Federal Mediation Board at Washington and with President Wilson. In these letters, written in April, the labor officials asserted that Mr. Nagel's position as trustee of the Busch estate and director of the Union Trust Company, of St. Louis, and the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, all large holders of railroad stocks and bonds, "disqualified him as a neutral arbitrator." Judge Knapp and Mr. Chambers, of the Mediation Board, replied to the effect that the time to make inquiries or protests was when Mr. Nagel was chosen, or before the actual organization of the arbitrating body, and they emphatically declared their confidence in his ability and integrity. Mr. Nagel admits his directorships, laughs at the idea that they could influence his judgment as an arbitrator, and concludes his statement with the simple words, "I did my duty as I saw it."

TO STOP WAR EXPORTS BY LAWSUIT

THE ABSURDITY and futility of trying to check the export of war-munitions to the Allies by bringing suit in a State court appear manifest to a goodly number of our editorial writers. Yet in the Milwaukee *Free Press's* account of General Pearson's suit to this end in Wisconsin, we read that it "opens a legal fight of international importance, a court battle that is frankly aimed at ending the war." And the New York *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent tells of an impression in official circles that the Wisconsin suit "aims to strike, through a State statute, at the neutral policy of the Federal Government in the European conflict, and that it has raised the question whether the Federal Government should not undertake to discover legal means for intervening at the proper time." This "latest manifestation of a desperate and irritating propaganda," as the unsympathetic Brooklyn *Eagle* characterizes it, naturally calls new attention to other efforts being made to awaken a public sense of the heinousness of our traffic in arms. In which connection it is not without interest to find Dr. Dernburg explaining at Philadelphia that "the German Government has never protested against the shipment of arms and munitions of war by the United States," but that "the memorandum merely pointed out the unfairness of permitting shipments of foodstuffs to Germany to be held up by Great Britain while shipments of arms to the Allies were going on unmolested."

The Wisconsin suit merits attention as an interesting phase of the campaign against war exports. Gen. Samuel Pearson describes himself as an American citizen who owns German securities and valuable property in Germany. Some of the newspapers remember him as having been connected with the Boer Army and the instigator of an unsuccessful suit to stop exports of war-materials from this country to Great Britain during the Boer War. He filed a complaint on April 29, according to a Milwaukee press dispatch, "under the so-called 'discovery' statute of Wisconsin to secure information whether the Allis-Chalmers Company, a corporation, Otto Falk, its president, and others have entered into a conspiracy with the Bethlehem Steel Company and others not yet known to manufacture and ship shrapnel shells to European belligerents, contrary to Wisconsin law." After some general remarks about the war and our neutrality, General Pearson's affidavit, as quoted in the Milwaukee *Free Press*, makes this assertion: "If arms and ammunition were withheld by the United States from either of the belligerents, the operations of said belligerents . . . would be promptly curtailed and the duration of the war shortened." General Pearson proceeds to attack the American manufacturers and exporters of war-material by saying that while each belligerent may find conscientious justification for maintaining the war,

> "The only motive of a non-belligerent, whose country is committed to neutrality, in furnishing death-dealing instruments, made for and intended to be used for the sole purpose of destroying human life, is the motive of profit of money, and is equivalent in moral debasement to a deliberate accessoryship to murder.
>
> "Affiant further alleges that the act of said defendants is of the immoral type and character of the ghouls, grave-diggers, and camp-followers familiar to the Civil War of the United States."

This is only a part of General Pearson's eloquent description of the "grossly immoral act," for the carrying out of which the Allis-Chalmers Company and other defendants have "conspired" with the Bethlehem Steel Company. The result of this conspiracy, we are further informed, is the menacing of the financial integrity of the German Empire, the consequent destruction of the value of the plaintiff's property, and the danger of the physical destruction of the property.

President Falk, of the Allis-Chalmers Company, replies in a press statement that his company has simply been making parts of articles for the Bethlehem Company. "We have assumed," he says, "that certain parts we made were intended to be used in the manufacture of shrapnel shells, but no statement has ever been made to us that they are so used."

The scheme of General Pearson and the German sympathizers it believes to be supporting him the New York *Times* finds rather ingenious. Some information regarding the sale of arms may be secured and made public. "But what then?" It will have to be proved, says *The Times*, that these sales violate our neutrality laws. "But these laws, as it happens, are not made in Madison, but in Washington." And it has been officially stated that they permit "precisely the sort of traffic with which the Allis-Chalmers people are accused." So, "the ingenuity of these proceedings, therefore, is equaled by their futility." Which conclusion is also reached and exprest with more or less seriousness by the editorial writers of the Springfield *Republican*, Rochester *Post Express*, Philadelphia *Record*, Baltimore *News*, Washington *Post*, and New York *World*, *Evening Sun*, *Commercial*, and *Tribune*.

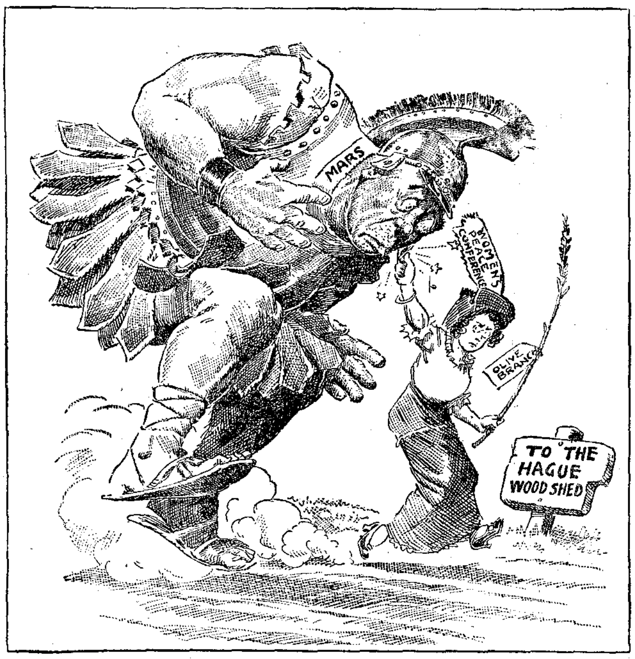
In Milwaukee, the Socialist *Leader* does not think the Pearson suit "calculated to result in any change of policy by the Government of the United States." At the beginning of the war, it tells German-Americans, "an embargo could have been placed upon all American exports calculated to supply any of the belligerents." Such a practical and quite neutral proposal "was made by Mr. Berger, of the Socialist party." But it was not supported by German-Americans. Now, "after the war has been waged for months, after the American people have been divided into pro-German and pro-British camps," an "inadequate organization" "bobs up with an African adventurer and a foolish complaint," and announces "that it is going to stop the policy of a great Republic through an injunction." So, "what might have been a movement to enlist virtually the entire American people in its support has become a lawyer's farce."

WAS THE WOMEN'S PEACE CONGRESS A FAILURE?

WHILE NO IMMEDIATE and tangible results of the Women's Peace Congress which closed at The Hague last week are foreseen by our editorial observers, not all go as far as the Detroit *Free Press*, which derides it as "the excursion of the innocents"; the New York *Herald*, which calls it "a silly proceeding"; the Washington *Star*, which speaks of its "utter futility," and the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, which dismisses it as "a disappointing failure." "At least," remarks the Chicago *Daily News*, "it called attention to the fact that there are in the world a goodly number of people sane enough to desire peace and brave and optimistic enough to labor for it, effectively or otherwise." The protest uttered by the women is not likely to die out, thinks the Indianapolis *News*, and the Chicago *Herald* declares that "he is lacking in imagination who sees in this conference only an isolated feministic event." In the *Herald's* view, "it is part and parcel of the great manifestation of national feeling which this war awakened in America, and independently of what it actually accomplishes it will have historic importance." And in the Springfield *Republican* we read:

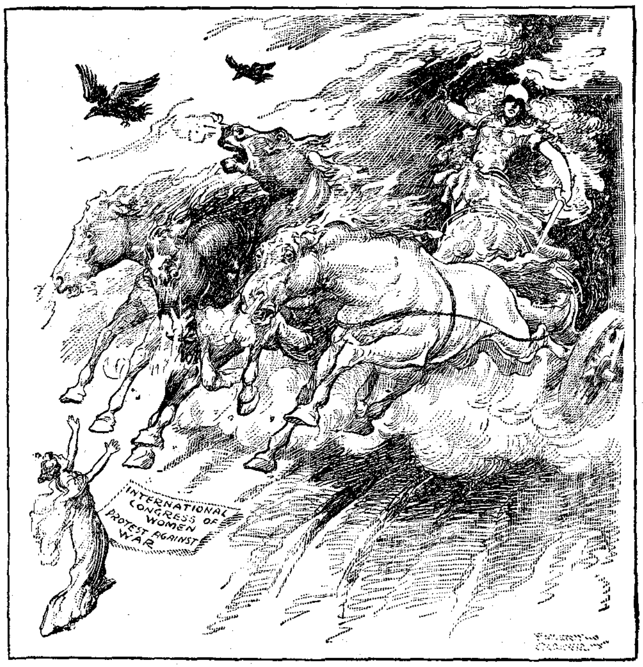
> "The significance of the event is to be found in the fact that such a thing never happened before, while the fact that it can now happen shows that women's influence in opposition to war is but just beginning to be feebly mobilized as a force capable some time of powerful restraint upon the destructive fighting energies of the civilized world. . . . As a historic incident it promises to be memorable because it boldly proclaims a pioneering principle with a future, to wit, the inherent antagonism to war of an entire sex."

Yet certain incidents in the proceedings are cited to show that there is as little solidarity among the women in their attitude toward war as there is among the men. Thus the New York *Times* notes that the women delegates were well enough agreed concerning the evil of war in the abstract, "but when it came to debate on the existing situation, the racial sympathies of the various delegations came bubbling briskly to the surface, and on contact with the air exploded with bangs quite loud enough to give a dove of peace the shivers."



"YOU BAD BOY!"
—Orr in the Nashville *Tennessean*.

The Congress opened auspiciously, with the unanimous election of Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, as chairman, followed by speeches from German, English, and Austrian delegates deprecating the race-hatred engendered by the war. "Worse than death, yes, worse than hellish, is the defenselessness of women in warfare and their violation by the invading soldier," declared Dr. Lida Hermann, of Germany, and her words were applauded by the 1,000 delegates, representatives from sixteen countries. Writing of these opening sessions, Miss Addams reported that "the key-note of every speech is woman's revulsion against the barbarity of the present war and her determination to work for the substitution of law for carnage." According to an Associated Press dispatch, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, of England, made these four points concerning woman's relation to war:


INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN PROTEST AGAINST WAR

"STOP!"
—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun*.

> "First, that modern war affects non-combatants more than the soldiers in the field; second, that as the mothers of the human race women are the natural custodians of human life and should use their endeavors to prevent men from destroying it; third, that women will be called upon to repair the awful ravages of the war, and, fourth, that women occupy the unique position of being able to protest against war without being called cowards."

Then, in the midst of what one paper characterizes as "peace-at-any-price talk," a Belgian delegate, Mlle. Hamer, rose and said:

> "I am a Belgian before everything, and I can not think as you do. There can be no peace without justice. The war must continue until the Belgians' wrongs have been righted. There must be no mediation except at the bar of justice."

And on the heels of Mlle. Hamer came Mrs. Lillingston, of England, who claimed to "represent millions of women who favor the present war just as much as do the men." Said Mrs. Lillingston, before she was called to order by the chairman's gavel:

> "One hundred and eighty women are said to be waiting at Tilbury to come to this Congress to talk peace. For every one of those a thousand English women are willing to accompany their sons and husbands to fight. We are tired of the century-old, silly platitudes uttered here."

Finally a resolution was adopted urging the governments of the world "to put an end to this bloodshed and to begin peace negotiations," and demanding that the peace which follows "shall be permanent and, therefore, based upon justice."

In an interview with Edward Marshall just before she sailed for The Hague, Miss Addams argued that women had a special reason to oppose war in the fact that its tendency is to "destroy the home unit" and to put woman back in the position she occupied in tribal days, when her chief importance lay in the fact that she could "bear men children to increase the power and prestige of the tribe." To quote from this interview as given in the New York *Times Magazine:*

> "At the present moment women in Europe are being told: 'Bring children into the world for the benefit of the nation; for the strengthening of future battle-lines; forget everything that you have been taught to hold dear; forget your long struggle to establish the responsibilities of fatherhood; forget all but the appetite of war for human flesh. It must be satisfied and you must be the ones to feed it, cost what it may.'
>
> "That is war's message to the world of women. Is it wonderful that they resent it, shudder at it?
>
> "This war is destroying the home unit in the most highly civilized countries of the world to an extent which is not less than appalling.
>
> "To cite one instance of what I mean: The French Chamber of Deputies, in anticipation of the effect upon the nation of the slaughter of its men, has passed a law declaring that during these war-times there shall be no such thing as illegitimacy in France.
>
> "War benefits go equally to the mothers who are married and those who are unmarried. The nation is chiefly concerned to make up the deficit of human beings! . . . . . .
>
> "In Germany the same thing has occurred and, if reports, seemingly from trustworthy sources, are to be believed, has gone even further than in the sister nation with which she is at war. . . . . . .
>
> "Could there be a more definite and dreadful illustration of the tendencies of war to break down and destroy the family unit?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

The Danbury hatters' homes will soon be where their hats are.—*Boston Transcript.*

Japan is testing her new diet by trying to assimilate China.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Fighting in the Karpathian passes has nothing on the fighting here for baseball passes.—*Wall Street Journal.*

War fans are still waiting to see what those Germans can do on their home grounds.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Possibly the too swift approach of summer is nature's effort to defend herself against the spring poet.—*Chicago Herald.*

Some Philadelphians who go to San Francisco will get their first glimpse of the Liberty Bell.—*Philadelphia North American.*

In the matter of total abstinence, the British people seem to be inclined to "let George do it."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

As we, playing politics only by ear, understand it, the winner at Syracuse appears to be the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes.—*New York Tribune.*

If the belligerents are bent on an exchange of asphyxiating gas, why not arrange a set-to between Parliament and the Reichstag?—*Washington Post.*

"There is not one page of international law which has not been torn up," says Dr. Dernburg. Is this a boast or an expression of regret?—*New York Tribune.*

Speaking of "invisible government," it has taken seven years to find out precisely what Mr. Roosevelt himself was doing in the 1908 campaign. —*New York World.*

The most convincing British opinion on the last German wallop at the Allied line in Flanders is found in the decline in consols to their low record price of 95 years.—*Springfield Republican.*

Who can blame those Pennsylvania miners for striking when ordered to carry dynamite past the hind legs of mules?—*Florida Times-Union.*

From the numerous reports of the annihilation of Villa's forces it is evident that Carranza's supporters have captured a telegraph-office.—*Chicago Daily News.*

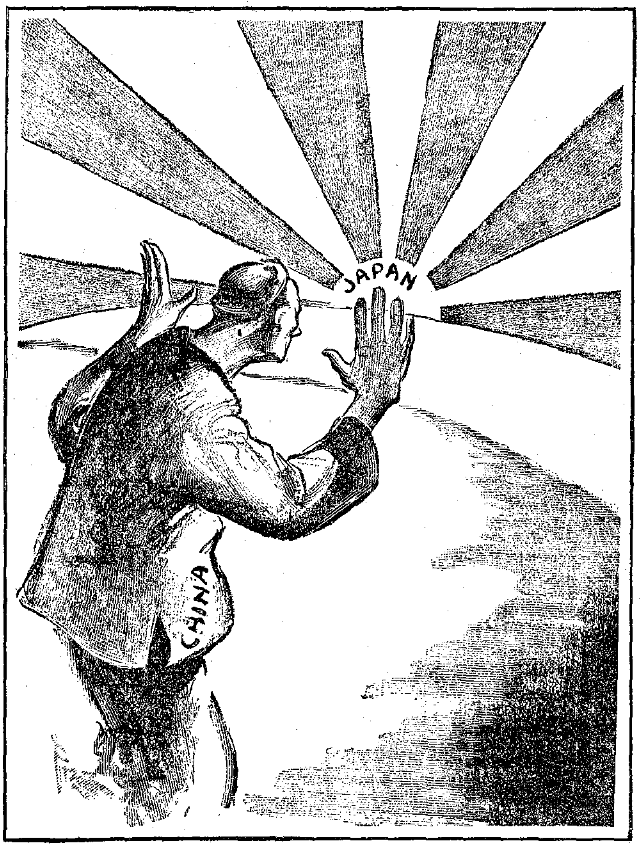
Austria is credited with having saved Germany. As a reward, Germany suggested that her ally give up a few valuable provinces to Italy.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Russia orders large quantities of shrapnel from us and Austria has just placed an order in this country for 5,000 cork legs. There's cause and effect for you.—*Boston Globe.*

Huerta says that Mexico needs a million Jews, and it must be admitted that those imported from the pogrom centers of Russia would feel perfectly at home anywhere in the, so to speak, Republic.—*Boston Transcript.*

Our belligerent European friends seem disposed to agree that President Wilson committed a shocking breach of neutrality by proposing that Americans adopt "America First" as their slogan.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

Dispatches announce that the nobility of Great Britain, Russia, Belgium, and France is to boycott the "Almanach de Gotha" as a result of this war. There now; we knew something awful would come out of this misunderstanding.—*Zion's Herald.*



"I DON'T WANT A PLACE IN THE SUN!"
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

Half of the city of Colon has been wiped out by fire, leaving it only a ;. —*Boston Transcript.*

Col. Roosevelt ought to give us a fat volume entitled "Wild Politicians I Have Met."—*Chicago Daily News.*

When we get a "favorable" trade balance through a decrease in imports, who is favored?—*Wall Street Journal.*

We gather that in 1898 the Colonel had not yet learned the location of the Armageddon battle-field.—*Boston Transcript.*

A "fool-proof" air-ship has been invented. Still, we fear that somebody will find a way to get in it.—*Boston Transcript.*

They may have the Colonel on the stand, but it will be a long time before anybody will see him on the run.—*Chicago Herald.*

Wonder whether those sixty-eight German war-vessels seen in the North Sea are bound for Newport News?—*Philadelphia North American.*

At any rate, the shocked American public would hate to think that Messrs. Barnes and Roosevelt are both right.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Turkey is going to hang the man who failed to kill the Sultan. Who says there is no justice in Turkey?—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Colonel says he advised with Boss Platt to obtain results. That, probably, also was the reason why Platt advised with the Colonel.—*New York World.*

In confessing that he tried to make Mr. Barnes good and failed, Mr. Roosevelt admits that there is a limit to even his powers.—*New York Evening Post.*

Mr. Perkins says he is unshaken as a Progressive, from which it is assumed that the call for campaign contributions has not yet been sounded. —*Washington Post.*

A movement is on foot to have the law against the exhibition of fight-pictures declared unconstitutional. So we may see the Syracuse films after all.—*Boston Transcript.*

The wonder now is how the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes contrived to have his way in almost everything without breakfasting with the bosses. —*New York Evening Sun.*

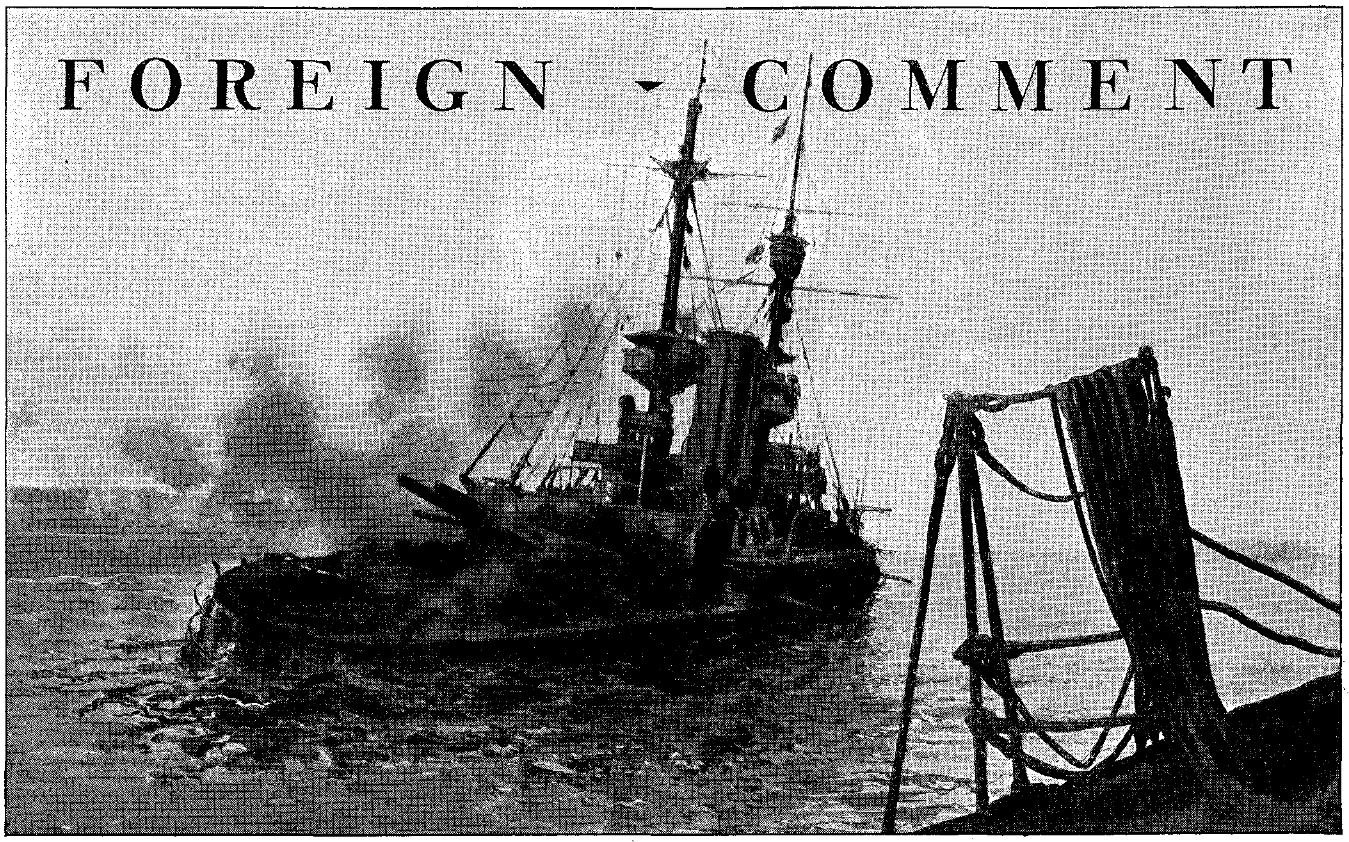
The Danish diet has adopted an amendment giving women the right to vote. This shows that if the women can't stop the war, the war can't stop the women, either.—*Chicago Herald.*

Twenty-two members of Princeton's senior class announce that they have never been kissed. Before reading this we never could understand why the end of a college course was known as commencement.—*New York Evening Journal.*

Quite the cleverest thing so far said about the Chinese and Japanese situation was that the moment China, having been smitten on the one cheek, offered to turn the other, the Christian nations raised a howl of indignation. —*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Church of England clergyman says he tried to be a total abstainer and it affected his health. When a man gets to the point where he's "afraid to quit," what he needs is not prohibition, but the gold cure. —*New York Morning Telegraph.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



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THE SINKING *IRRESISTIBLE*, AT THE NARROWS OF THE DARDANELLES ON MARCH 18.

Mine-sweepers had worked for ten days previous to the attack to clear the channel of mines, but the current apparently brought down others. for at 4:09 in the afternoon, says the Admiralty report, the *Irresistible* left the line, listing heavily, sinking some two hours later. Shortly afterward the smaller *Ocean* also sank. Both ships were submitted to a sweeping fire from the forts as they drifted helpless; nevertheless the crews were safely removed to other vessels. The *Irresistible* was an 18-knot battle-ship built in 1902, 15,000 tons displacement, with 780 crew.

THE TERMS OF PEACE

THE ALLIES ARE LEFT IN THE DARK as to their fate at the hands of a victorious Teuton alliance, as the press of Germany and Austria decline to give away in advance the terms they hope to impose upon them. The press of the Allies are more informing. Unwilling to keep the Central Powers in the tortures of suspense, they intimate freely that they will take this and that and cut up what is left into little bits until their map looks like Joseph's coat. Such is the result of our inquiry among the press of the belligerent lands to bring out their ideas of what the peace-terms will be. It is a matter of regret that the views here presented are of so decidedly one-sided a character, but this is due to the inability of the press in Germany and Austria to discuss the matter at all. Even some of the loyal and patriotic editors in the Fatherland find it a little difficult to account for the attitude of the authorities who have, the official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* tells us, prohibited any discussion both of peace and peace-conditions, and it is obvious that the great Berlin organs of the press are chafing under the imposed restrictions. It is, therefore, impossible to form any idea of what action the Central Powers are likely to take in the event of their being victorious, and, as the only specific forecast of the advantages Germany would be likely to reap comes from Prof. Ernst Haeckel, a distinguished scientist rather than a man of affairs, we are practically left in the dark as regards one side of this very engrossing topic.

The French, on the other hand, have debated the subject from every possible and impossible angle. It is true that a number of influential French journals think that the present moment is not an opportune one to discuss the subject of peace-terms, and among these may be mentioned the Paris *Matin*, *Gaulois*, *Journal des Débats*, Nantes *Télégramme*, and the *Télégramme de Toulouse*. Yet of all the countries concerned in the war it is in France that we find the least disinclination to indulge in "intelligent anticipations." For example, Mr. Stephen Pichon in his organ, the Paris *Petit Journal*, thus apostrophizes Germany:

> "You will have to reimburse the Allies for all the costs of the war, and this will be an enormous sum, but this is not all. You will have to pay for the cathedrals, the museums, the palaces, the huts you bombarded and burned, the butcheries you committed, for the widows and orphans that you made. That will make billions and billions that you will have to pay us.
>
> "Oh, no, not at once, for you could not do that. Even to make a small part payment of a couple of billions you would have to borrow money. It will take you a long time—ten years, twenty years, thirty years. . . . Until Germany has paid this off Russian garrisons will occupy Breslau and Dresden, English garrisons Hamburg and Frankfort, a Belgian garrison shall occupy Cologne, a French one Coblenz and Mainz. Only after the last penny has been paid will the Allies withdraw, and even then not until after they have blown up the last German fortress."

Mr. Jean Finot, writing in the Paris *Revue*, says—

> "Alsace-Lorraine must return to France, Belgium should receive a province beyond Liége, which is Walloon in character and has remained so in spite of severe Germanization. Any other cession of German territory would be a sorry gift to Belgium, for the annexed Germans would soon overrun the country. As a solution of the Turkish question, Belgium might also be given the control of a neutralized Constantinople. Poland must be reconstituted. Prussia's ambitious dreams for the future must be shattered, and Germany's colonial empire must disappear."

There is in the French press somewhat of a controversy regarding the future boundary of France on the eastern frontier. Both sides take it for granted that Germany will be beaten and that Alsace-Lorraine will, of course, be French again. There is no controversy about that, but beyond this, opinion is divided into two opposing camps. On one side are the *Expansionnistes*, or those who wish to extend the boundaries so that they shall include part of what is now indisputably Germany. On the other side are the *Restrictifs*, who wish the boundary-line to remain where it is at present, except, of course, as regards Alsace-Lorraine. The champions of the *Expansionnistes* are Mr. René Bazin and Mr. Maurice Barrès, two Academicians whose names, of course, carry great weight. Both these gentlemen think that the future boundaries of France should follow the course of the River Rhine, tho Mr. Barrès admits in a long article in the *Écho de Paris* that this

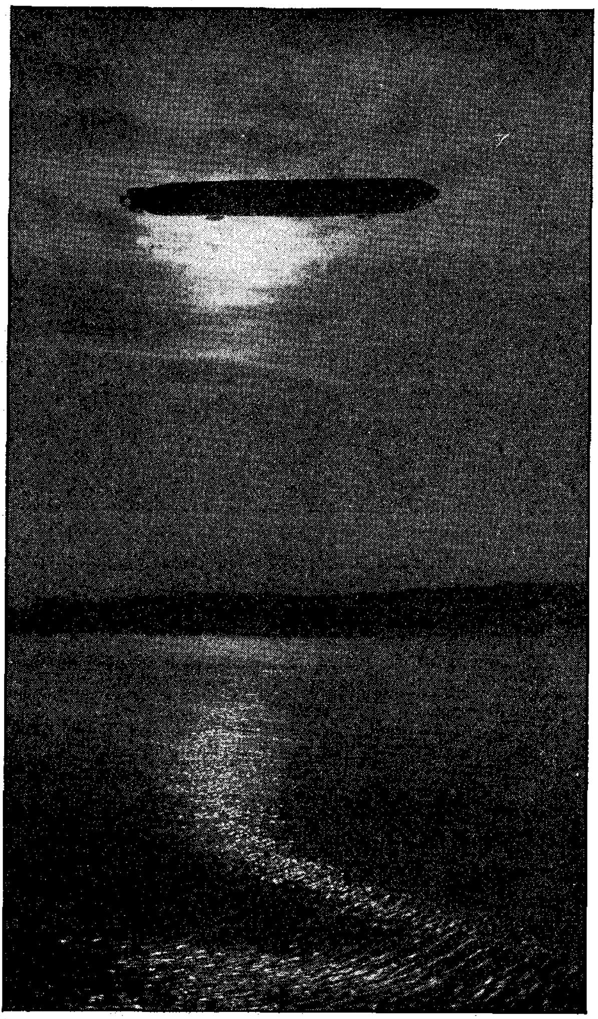
> "Involves the necessity of incorporating for the moment those who are refractory, but by means of judicious and conciliatory methods this can be done so well that in 1950 the inhabitants of Treves would be as fond of the French as they were in 1830."

On the other hand, the *Restrictifs* point out that this is exactly the argument that Bismarck used in 1870 with regard to Strassburg and Metz, and he predicted that after twenty years of peace the Alsatians would be absolutely German at heart. Mr. Gustave Hervé champions the cause of the *Restrictifs* in his paper, the Paris *Guerre Sociale*, and urges that the region under discussion is Germanic by race and inclination and Germanic it ought to remain. France, he says, desires no unwilling citizens. Another Paris paper, which devotes a great amount of space to this subject, is *La Liberté*, which supports with enthusiasm the *Expansionnistes* party.

The Paris *Figaro* sends us the views of a member of the Institute, Mr. Charles Allemand, who considers that the terms of peace should be—

> "First of all, the enlargement of noble Belgium, perhaps as far as the Rhine. Certainly, heroic Servia should extend to the Adriatic, with Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Croatia added. Alsace and Lorraine will become French after forty-four years of oppression, and at an hour when even some of their best friends had begun to despair of the possibility of their returning to the motherland. Poland and Armenia will be reconstituted as living States under the protection of the great Russian Empire. The empires of the barbarians must be shattered and their fragments—Bavaria, Saxony, Wurttemburg, Hanover, Westphalia, Bohemia, Hungary, etc., all of whom have up to the present been coerced into an artificial union—will regain each one its independence and the possibility of developing its individuality and rendering its contribution to the peace of the world.
>
> "The Turks must be finally driven out from Europe, the Strait neutralized, and there must be once more a redistribution of the frontiers of the Balkan States. Schleswig, Transylvania, the Trentino, and Trieste must be reunited once more to their racial fellows. The French Kongo, at this moment dismembered, must be reestablished in its full integrity. The rest of the German colonies in Africa must pass to our generous and loyal ally, Great Britain. Those in the Pacific should be attached to the Australian Commonwealth, while Tsing-tao,

(*Continued on page* 1179)



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A NIGHT RAIDER AT SUNSET.

A *Zeppelin* passing over Wannsee, near Berlin, outward bound.

ENGLISH LABOR SEEKS PEACE

A LITTLE HINT that national unanimity in Great Britain is not so complete as it might be has been given by the Independent Labor party at their annual congress at Norwich. After receiving the report of the work done in Parliament by the Labor members and discussing routine business, the congress turned its attention to the war and ended by passing the following peace resolution as embodying the views of the party:

> "*Resolved*, That the conflict between the nations of Europe with which this country is involved is a result of the pursuit by Foreign Offices of diplomatic policies with the idea of maintaining the balance of power; that our national policy of understanding with France and Russia only was bound to increase the power of Russia both in Europe and in Asia, and to endanger our good relations with Germany; that Foreign Secretary Grey is proved by the facts he gave in the House of Commons Committee to have given definite assurance of support to France in the event of any war in which she was seriously involved before the House of Commons had any chance to consider the matter; that the labor movement reiterates the fact that it had opposed the policies which produced this war, and that its duty now is to secure peace at the earliest possible moment on such conditions as provide the best opportunities for the reestablishment of amicable relations between the workers of Europe."

The publication of this resolution has raised a storm of protest in the English press, and the leaders of the Labor party have come in for no little denunciation, and the term "Pro-German" is one of the mildest used to describe them. The London *Labour Leader*, however, can not understand the commotion, for, it says, the party is merely following a consistent and well-understood line of policy:

> "We urged the workers to build up a powerful international organization to prevent this colossal tragedy occurring. Our warning and appeal were not heeded. The war broke out. What could we then do? Could we describe as righteous and justifiable a war which resulted from policies we had constantly denounced? Could we deny our antimilitarist and international principles and tear up our programs as mere 'scraps of paper'? Had we done so we might have won momentary applause, but we should have earned lasting ignominy and shame. As a party we could not turn our backs upon our tradition and our faith, and, leaving to the conscience of each member the decision as to whether he should enlist or not, we continued our work of exposing the evil ways of diplomats, militarists, and armament-makers, of declaring the truths of internationalism, and of popularizing principles and policies which alone can insure a permanent peace. That, briefly, has been the policy of the I. L. P."

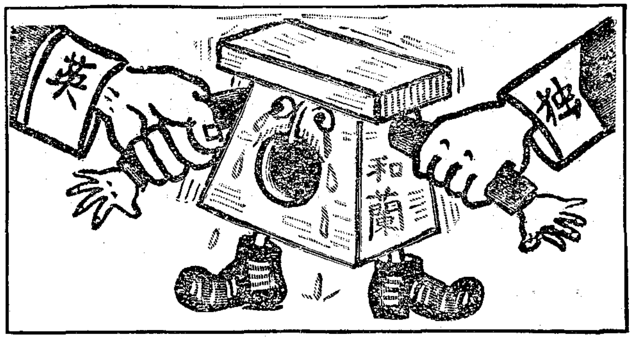
The aristocratic and Tory organ, the London *Morning Post*, makes light of the influence of the party, and remarks:

> "The conference of the Independent Labor party at Norwich will doubtless be used by the enemy as a proof that the workingmen of this country are against the war. It has, therefore, to

be pointed out that the conference, with its two hundred delegates, represents only a few thousand members, and that, according to Mr. Bruce Glasier, the party suffers from disunion and dwindling membership."

The London journal's predictions regarding the view-point of the German press on this incident have been amply verified. The *Kölnische Zeitung* points out with pride the difference in the attitude adopted by labor organizations in Germany, and proceeds:

"People in England would be glad now if the English working classes would show one-tenth of the enthusiasm and readiness to make sacrifices which to the German worker are a matter of course. The English working classes, however, are entirely indifferent, and the only thing they trouble themselves about is the question of their wages. The story that England is fighting for the neutrality of Belgium produced no real enthusiasm among the masses, and the disclosure that this neutrality had long ceased to exist quickly put an end to the fiction."



HOLLAND TORN BETWEEN THE RIVAL POWERS.
—*Yorodzu* (Tokyo).

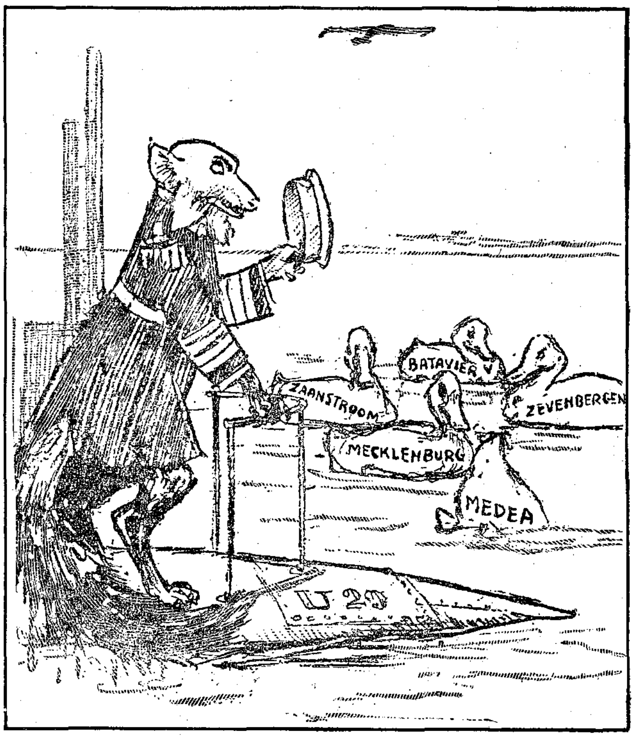
The eagerness for peace shown at Norwich is rather a puzzle to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which asks:

"Are the people in England . . . gradually getting tired of the war? England, as we have had good proof, is feeling the sea-war very severely, while France is staking all her hope upon starving out the German people. . . . If our enemies have had enough of the war, let them say so and beg for peace in due form."

HOLLAND GROWING NERVOUS

IRRITATED BY BOTH SIDES, but stoically calm, Holland was inclined some six months ago, as we showed in an article at the time, to deal out blame to England and Germany with an equal hand. To-day, while some feeling against England still remains, the Dutch mind is growing more apprehensive and does not quite know what to make of the recent destruction of Dutch ships by German submarines. "The Dutch are a calm people," says the Amsterdam *Tijd;* "they believe in exhausting a question before taking a grave decision." After the *Zaanstroom* and *Batavier V.* were seized, and after bombs were dropt on the *Mecklenburg* and *Zevenbergen*, the Dutch were irritated, says this Amsterdam organ, but the sinking of the *Medea* was the final straw, and to-day all Holland is roused. The Amsterdam *Telegraaf* says:

"In the whole country the news will be learned with deep emotion. People will interpret this unfriendly act as the German reply to the Dutch Government's request for an explanation of the carrying off of the *Batavier V.* and the *Zaanstroom* to Zeebrugge."



THE FOX TELLS HIS TALE.
"You understand, dear Dutch ducklings, that my only intention is to protect you from the rudeness of the English Bulldog!"
—*De Telegraaf* (Amsterdam).

Other Amsterdam papers are inclined to view the incident in a serious light, and the *Handelsblad* thinks—

"The sinking of the *Medea* is an act of arbitrary violence, which, as in the case of the torpedoing of other neutral vessels, can not be considered a lamentable error. This action, as well as the attacks from the air on Dutch ships, can only be explained on the assumption that Germany feels certain that, so long as no foreign troops or war-ships attack our country, every act of arbitrary violence against Dutch subjects or property is permissible. We are convinced, however, that complete compensation must be demanded from Germany. This last action of Germany, we are certain, will arouse great uneasiness and bitterness here, and will not contribute to more friendly feelings toward Germany."

Het Volk is of the opinion that, if the English are bad, the Germans are worse, and continues:

"The English, so far, while endeavoring also to impede all commerce, are contented with holding up and arresting neutral ships, with the conditional seizure of the ship and cargo, and at the most with confiscation. To destroy neutral ships on the open sea without further ado is a novelty in this war and an act without precedent."

Already irritated by these incidents, the Dutch became really alarmed when they heard that another Dutch ship, the *Katwijk*, had been sunk by a submarine, and the condition of the Dutch mind is clearly reflected in the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, which says:

"This attack on Holland is of such a nature as to give us the complete right to draw the sword and to join the opponents of Germany. Certainly we wish to remain at peace, and we will bear much and suffer much in order to avoid sending our sons to take part in this awful war. But it is possible to make too great sacrifices to this end. If we submit to every humiliation and allow our rights to be trampled on, peace would be bought too dearly."

That shrewd observer, ex-Premier Clemenceau, of France, thinks that Germany is trying to goad Holland into some overt act which would justify an invasion of the Netherlands, and he develops his thesis in his organ, the Paris *Homme Enchaînè*, where he remarks:

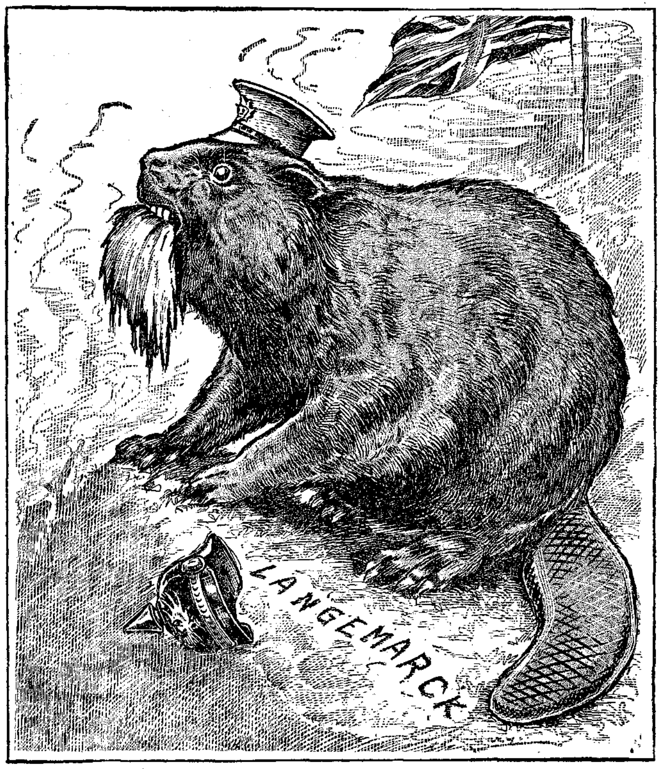
"The invasion of Dutch territory would facilitate to a remarkable degree the occupation of Belgium, which could then be properly organized. At the Hoboken shipyards, near Antwerp, the Germans are putting out submarines of the newest type. What better way to reach the sea than by the Scheldt? No one will think that William II. did not ask himself this question before establishing these shipyards. And since there can not be two replies to this question, this idea, to support which there are so many facts, is surely one to cause a certain fear of this danger. In former days there were treaties in which innocent people could see the elements of a guaranty."

It is officially announced that Germany will investigate these matters and offer compensation if at fault.

CANADA TO THE RESCUE

"THE LION'S WHELPS CAN BITE," says the London *Daily Mail*, in commenting on the baptism of fire which the Canadian troops received at Langemarck, in Belgium. The Dominion is thrilled with pride at those exploits of the Canadian lads which earned for them the generous appreciation of Field-Marshal French—a commander sparing of words—and the hearty congratulations of their King. The charge of the Canadians in the face of a galling artillery-fire is thus graphically described by the official "Eye-witness":

> "It did not seem that any human being could live in the shower of shot and shell which began to play on the advancing troops. They suffered terrible casualties. For a time every other man seemed to fall, but the attack was prest even closer and closer. Then, for a moment—not more—it wavered. Its most gallant commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Birchall, carrying, after an old fashion, a light cane, coolly and cheerfully rallied his men, and at the very moment when his example had infected them fell dead at the head of his battalion.
>
> "With a hoarse cry of anger, for indeed they loved him, they sprang forward as if to avenge his death. The astonishing attack which followed, pushed home in the face of direct frontal fire made in broad daylight by battalions whose names should live forever in the memories of soldiers, was carried to the first line of German trenches. After a hand-to-hand struggle, the last German who resisted was bayoneted, and the trench was won.
>
> "This trench represented in the German advance the apex in the breach which the enemy had made in the original line of the Allies, and it was two and one-half miles south of that line. This charge, made by men who looked death indifferently in the face, saved the Canadian left. It also secured and maintained during the most critical moment of all the integrity of the Allied line."



WELL DONE, CANADA!
The Beaver makes his teeth felt. —*Daily Star* (Montreal).

Another incident of the battle, in which the tenacity of the Canadian Scots was shown to its fullest, is thus recorded by the "Eye-witness":

> "With the Canadian Highlanders extended to double their normal trench front, one-half of it in the open, and assisted by the Tenth Battalion from Southern Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, they not only held ten times their own number in check, but they actually retook the guns from the enemy and maintained their position, but the loss, as must have been expected, was appalling.
>
> "However, the Germans had advanced six miles to the rear of the French position and there seemed nothing to prevent their getting in behind the Canadian line. Accordingly another brilliant charge was carried out at some German trenches to the rear of the former French position, under General Mercer, with the first and fourth battalions of the first brigade, supported by the second and third, and the German trenches, temporarily erected, were recaptured. In this movement two British brigades also took part, as well as the remainder of the Canadians."

Throughout the Canadian press pride is mingled with a spirit of determination—a determination to do more without counting the cost. One of the most prominent organs in Canada, the Montreal *Daily Star*, expresses this sentiment very plainly when it says:

> "It is a great thing in any case for Canada to have shared in this important battle—and to have shared so gloriously. That the news of our success, of the supreme bravery of our boys, of our heavy sacrifices, should have stimulated recruiting throughout the Dominion shows that the right spirit prevails in this country, and that we will literally send our 'last man and last dollar' to the red vortex before we will permit these staggering sacrifices to have been made in vain."

The same note is sounded by the Winnipeg *Manitoba Free Press*, which says:

> "There will go over Canada to-day a wave of deep feeling: Pride for our dead, sympathy for the bereaved, and behind these a strengthened resolution to champion the cause for which they died, regardless of the sacrifices involved. Canada will look to the authorities at London and Ottawa to expedite, by every means in their power, the reenforcing of our troops at the front by at least fifty thousand more Canadians."

Most of the Canadian papers comment, in unmeasured terms, on the report that the Canadians were overpowered by noxious gases, and of this comment we may quote the London (Ont.) *Advertiser's* remarks as typical:

> "The latest machination, as tho hell itself had been tapped, comes in the form of a new, foul, suffocating breath from the dragon's diseased vitals.
>
> "The ogre belches upon Canadians and their British and French world-brothers its malodorous gases that madden and stifle and render helpless. Even to these acknowledged and boastful murderers the world had yet looked hopefully for some sobering return to partial sanity, but in the new method of death-dealing the conviction is only intensified that the German nation can not be treated with hope for the observance of any pledge. . . . . . .
>
> "Thousands of Canadians will rise in their strength and righteousness within the next few days and demand a sword that they, too, may go forth to fight and to slay the slobbering, fanged, cannibalistic beast that is fed upon and nurtured with a thousand poisons."

The Ottawa *Evening Citizen* is filled with national pride:

> "Sorrow may be in many a Canadian home to-day, and the heart of the nation will go out to the sorrowing ones as they mourn the loss of their brave boys. But the Canadian men of determination and courage in Belgium have set the mark for Canada the nation. They stood firm. They refused to acknowledge fear. They drove forward. They saved the situation."

Canada has won the right to have a voice in the terms of peace, say some of the papers, and the Toronto *Globe* exclaims:

> "Canada is beginning to earn the price she must pay for her right to a place in the council of the nations that, at the end, will fix the terms of the world's peace. It is the price of blood. . . . Canada, as the one nation in all America that has paid the price of blood, will have the title to speak, not for herself alone, but for a hemisphere, and to say the war shall cease on such terms of justice and freedom and international right that law, not force, shall rule the world, and Will-to-Power shall be transformed into Will-to-Serve."

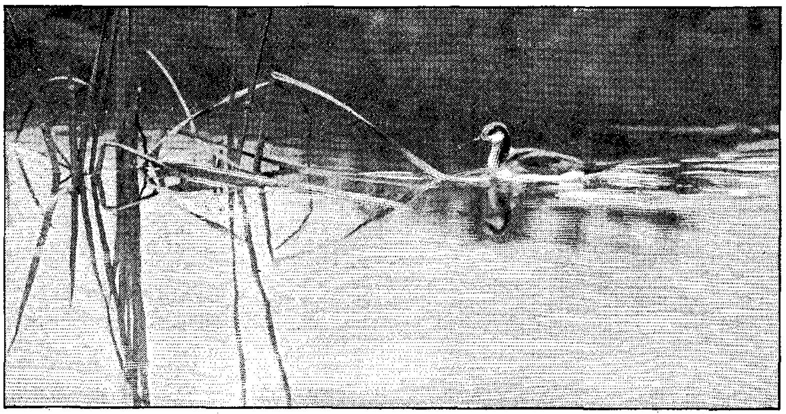
Similar views find expression in the Montreal *Daily Mail:*

> "The war has shown the people of Canada how close is their relationship to the European Continent, and must have inspired the country with a desire to share in the work of adjusting European difficulties in order to prevent a recurrence of this calamity. Canada has an important interest in this from both sentimental and practical points of view."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

A FEATHERED FEMINIST

WHAT should you call a female who does all the courting and then leaves her husband to take care of the children, while she flaunts about with other gentlemen? Such actions would appear to characterize a feminist of the most advanced type, and such we have in the female of the phalarope, a northern bird somewhat resembling the sandpiper. The female phalarope bears the brilliant plumage characteristic usually of a male bird, and acts in most ways like a male, except during the brief time when she is actually laying her eggs. Once deposited, they must be incubated by the male, who is practically father and mother in one—a "father-mother," as he is called by William L. Finley, writing in *Recreation* (New York, May). Mr. Finley tells how he came to study this curious pair, and how he was at first naturally deceived regarding the sex of each. He writes:



AN ADVANCED FEMINIST.

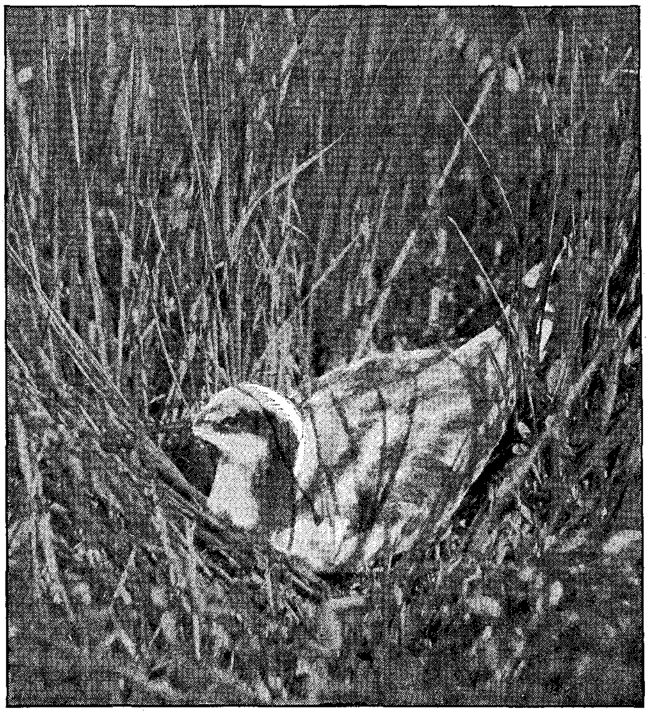
The showy phalarope female courts the timid male, but shirks home duties. "*Such a trick as Nature has played here would fool any naturalist.*"

"I followed them and searched. I found two eggs in a little worn-down place in the grass. There were not more than half a dozen dry stems to indicate the building of a home. I hid in the willows to spy into their secrets.

"While on watch I saw the larger and brighter colored bird pick his way in among the grass. Finally he stood over the two eggs. He settled himself down as if to incubate. In half an hour he left, and, behold, there were three eggs in the nest! I hardly believed my eyes. I returned the next day and waited for four hours. I saw this male phalarope lay another egg!

"Of course, it wasn't the male at all; this male-attired bird was the female. Such a trick as Nature has played with these phalaropes would fool any naturalist. She certainly twisted things when she made these little waders, as far as dress is concerned. But how far had she carried this paradox? Had she interchanged their characters also?

"Again I stood watching the pair at the edge of the pond. They were devoted. My ear caught a far-away 'Woof! Woof!'—a throaty yet musical call-note that I thought at first was the love-language of a distant sand-hill crane. I looked in the grass about me, then in the air above; I couldn't locate the sound. It came closer. It was the love-note of the phalarope. Along flashed three bright females. They whirled and lighted near the pair I was watching at the rim of the pool. The male looked scared; he was up and away. Hard after him went all four females.



Illustrations by courtesy of "Recreation."

FEMALE WILSON PHALAROPE ON THE NEST.

After the eggs are laid, her sense of responsibility wanes, and the male must do the rest.

"Does the female phalarope take over the courting antics of the male? There was no question that she was wearing his coat. Could the three ladies entice him away? Were they literally fighting among themselves for this one husband? This was not the first time I had seen from two to five females hard in the chase after one male. There was apparently a real dearth of males. Out of thirty-six phalaropes I counted about the marsh that day, thirty were females. I verily believe this poor male had been chased and forced into the state of matrimony. I couldn't tell whether he had been coy and had used some judgment in selecting a wife, or whether he had fallen to the lady who gave him the severest drubbing. There were surely no bachelors here in the phalarope world on the margin of the Malheur.

"The phalaropes were a puzzle. Nature fashions a species according to regulation and law. These regulations may be followed out to a nicety. Yet again she makes a paradox. Whether she works by rule or by opposites, she always creates an individuality. While each species may be molded in the same physical form, yet each is different in individuality. What would life be if our characters were all identical? What real interest in bird or animal life if it were merely the color of fur or feather, or the size and shape of tooth or beak?

"Sometimes in bird life we find a male that is a male only and not a father; sometimes a female that is not a mother; sometimes we have a real father and a real mother. Again we find a female that is a mother-father, or a male that is a father-mother, as I think I found in the phalarope. . . . . .

"My curiosity had been aroused in the phalaropes. Was the female phalarope a mother—or merely a female—or was she in reality a father? Any naturalist could see that she was a male in looks. She was showy, she did the courting, she was bigger than the male, she took the initiative. But where was the mother in the phalarope family?

"I would finish these illegible pencil notes of Wilson that still remain unsolved in his portfolio if it took all summer! Any ornithologist can tell a male from a female. But not every scientist can tell a father from a mother.

> You can not with a scalpel find the poet's soul,
> Nor yet the wild bird's song.

"Day after day I saw the father phalarope sitting on the eggs. He reached under and turned them with his bill. He protected them from enemies by his colorless dress. He warmed and nursed life within the shells. I approached him and he sat perfectly still. I went nearer and still nearer. He was afraid, but he would not leave. I knelt in the salt grass, a great crouching monster, within four feet of him. I heard the far-away 'Woof! Woof!' of the female. I glanced up and saw a party of four turning, zigzagging, gliding, glittering, playing in the sunshine, as they swung along over the meadow. They swerved aside as they spied me in the grass. I was afraid to test him further.

"I have often edged very slowly up to a bird-mother on the nest and touched her with my finger-tips. Of course that is mother-love.

"The eggs pipped and hatched—four of the daintiest feathered chicks that ever breathed the breath of life, tiny bits of buff down on stilts. I took them away from the father to get a photograph. He was scared. It almost broke his wings, maimed him in body, and wrenched his soul. He cried. He begged. He called for help. But no help came.

"The sun was lowering in the west. The warmth of the day, which is life to the chick, was going rapidly. The bits of down were not so lively as earlier in the day. I knew they had to be mothered. I lay on the ground and held the four in my open hand. The father quivered to me with drooping wings, the mother-tone in his voice and soul. The babies tottered to the protection of his breast. He cuddled them close. He was their father-mother."

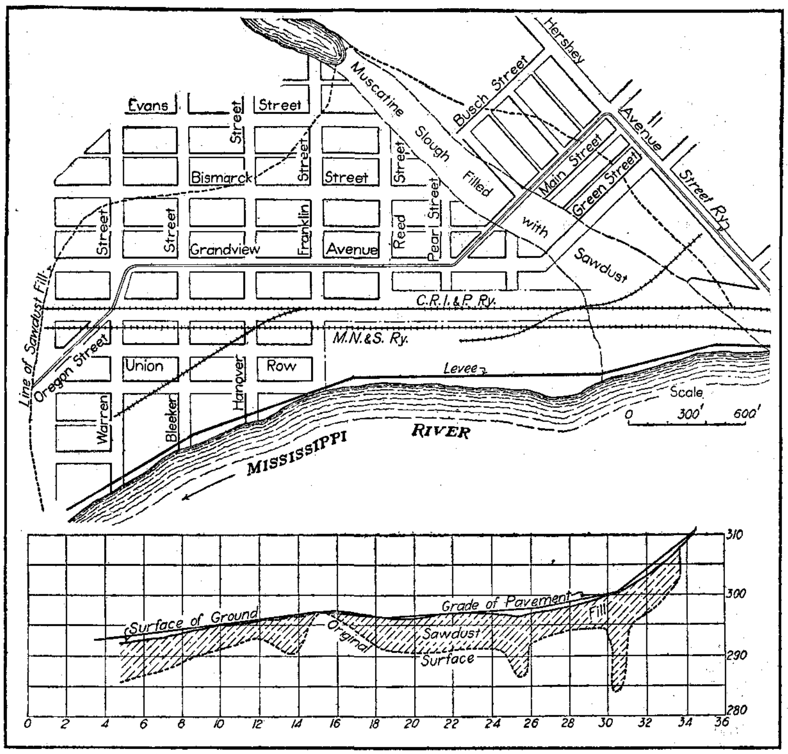
WHY A WHIP CRACKS—Why does a whip "crack"? Probably the coachman most adept at the art would not be able to tell you, says a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York). The reason, he goes on to say, is one that has puzzled some of the greatest authorities on dynamics. We are told further:

"An explanation was tentatively offered recently by Prof. C. V. Boys in the course of the series of lectures for juveniles at the Royal Institution. Briefly, it has to do with the fact that, owing to the action of centrifugal and other forces, the speed at which the whip travels through the air is greater and greater throughout its length, and so great at the end that it comes up to the velocity of sound. 'Mechanics in the Home' is the alluring title of the series of lectures, and by means of very interesting experiments the professor showed what are the principles underlying various every-day and, apparently, simple devices. Friction, for instance, is one of the greatest. To the wonderment of his boy and girl audience, Professor Boys took some 'safety' matches out of a 'strike only here' box, and set them alight with the greatest ease on a glass bottle and a piece of mahogany. They thought it was a miracle, until the lecturer explained that the friction was sufficient to make the match get hotter and hotter until it flamed. But, be it added, the surface on which a 'safety' match is struck must be perfectly smooth, otherwise the roughness will rub off the substance on the tip. It is friction, too, which prevents a wedge jumping out after the blow that has driven it into, say, a log of wood. . . . . .

"The boys learned why, when a cricket-ball is hit too near the end of the bat, the hand is stung. It is because the impact, coming at that particular point, drives the bat up. Just as it did to both ends of a stick which, when the lecturer broke it by a sharp blow exactly in the middle, flew away in halves, leaving undisturbed two water-filled glasses on which it was resting."

A CITY BUILT ON SAWDUST

PART of the city of Muscatine, Iowa, is built on a foundation of sawdust, in some places as thick as fifteen feet. It would not appear that any engineer has ever experimented with this particular substance, with the idea that it might prove a good base for urban structures. No one expected that the city would extend over the sawdust, when the sawdust was first deposited. It had to go somewhere, and it was placed where apparently it could do no harm. As town-builders, we Americans are distinguished by our lack of foresight; hence the present necessity in Muscatine for devising solutions for such novel engineering-problems as how best to lay pavements for heavy traffic on a soft sawdust base and how to run permanent sewers through that kind of material. Says a writer in *The Engineering Record* (New York, April 17), in substance:



HOW PART OF MUSCATINE IS BUILT ON SAWDUST

In the upper plan, the part of the city built on a sawdust foundation is enclosed by a dotted line. The depth of the fill is indicated below.

"About the first industry to locate in what was then known as the village of Bloomington, the name being subsequently changed to Muscatine, was a large sawmill located at the mouth of the Muscatine Slough. For a while the refuse from this mill was used to fill up around the buildings, but more ground was needed for storing lumber. As a result, the lumber company pushed its territory out over the lowlands bordering the Mississippi River, reclaiming land with mill-refuse and protecting it along the river.

"In 1841 a grant was obtained from the State of Iowa to build a dam across the mouth of Muscatine Slough. Then the lumber company started to fill in around the dam, using the refuse from the mill, to make more land for its lumber-yard.

"In 1858 it was decided to build a levee which would shut out the flood-waters from Muscatine Island and the low-lying mainland. Realizing that cheap factory-sites were to be had along the river on Muscatine Island, three lumber companies built factories along the main-traveled road, and soon the South Muscatine and Musserville additions were laid out on the northerly part of the island. Each of the new mills started to reclaim adjoining territory with refuse from their factories. The Hershey Lumber Company erected a shaving-blower and filled in Muscatine Slough for six blocks.

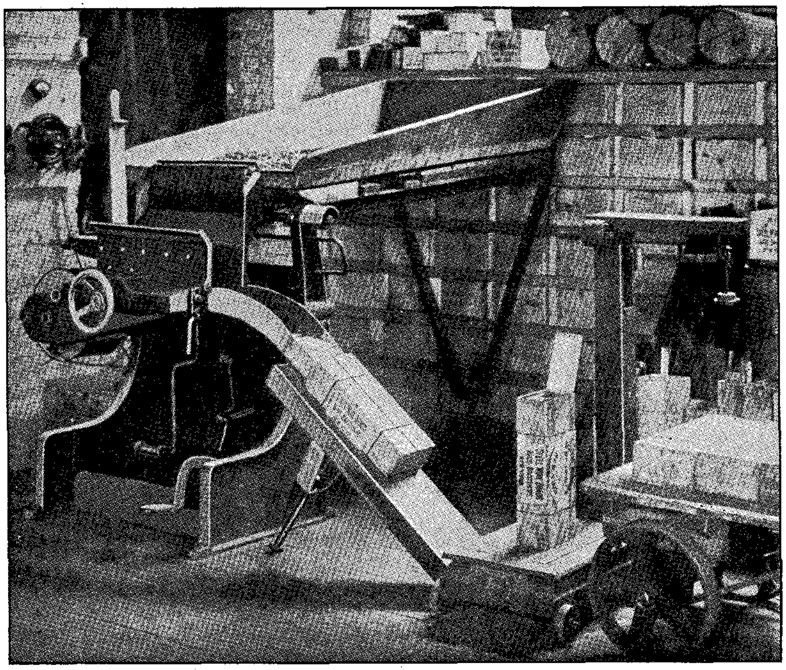
"All of the yards around the properties have had a coating of earth applied to them from a near-by hill, in order that vegetation might be raised. Many thousands of yards of earth for covering purposes have been hauled into this territory by wagon, but there is still quite a stretch which, as yet, reveals the bare sawdust.

"As the result of considerable building on the island there recently came the problem, which had been talked over for many years, of putting in some sort of pavement in the streets of this level and low-lying district, which was underlaid with from three to fifteen feet of mill-refuse and lay five feet below high-water mark. The difficulty of laying sewers in this territory was another problem which seemed to demand attention. At last it was decided to construct a storm-water sewer into the Muscatine Slough, keeping the pipe from three to four feet underground, and in 1912 a sanitary sewerage-system was planned, with a pumping-station near the river.

"In 1912 the matter of paving arose again. Upon investigation it was found that the lines of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway nearby had been built over similar ground, and that the settlement in ten years was scarcely noticeable. The Muscatine North & South Railroad has been built over similar sawdust and mill-refuse beds, with the same result.

"With the above information at hand, it was decided to construct a vitrified-block pavement with a five-inch concrete base.

"The finished street, which is one of the heaviest traffic-arteries leading into the city of Muscatine, has been in use under the heavy traffic of lumber-wagons and farm-produce since September, 1912, and there is no apparent settlement or failure. The mill-refuse was in a good state of preservation when the pavement was laid, inasmuch as ground-water was constantly near the surface, and there was no successive drying and wetting. The city engineer believes, therefore, that there will be no decay during the life of the pavement, and that where settlement does occur it will be more or less equal."



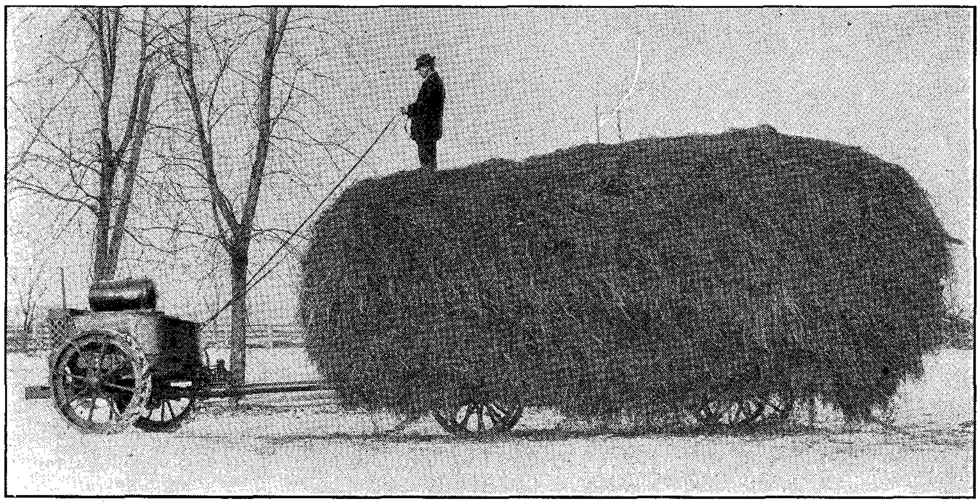
Courtesy of "The Iron Age," New York.

THE MAGNET BRINGING ORDER OUT OF DISORDER.

The electric tray lays all the nails straight that come down through the trough, a seemingly hopeless task accomplished instantaneously.

A GASOLINE HORSE—In THE LITERARY DIGEST for March 21, 1914, a gasoline-tractor is described that takes the form of a powerful farm machine which can be controlled with reins, like a veritable plow-horse. In *The World's Work* (New York, May) we are given a further account of this or a similar contrivance. Says this magazine:

"A man on a hay-wagon or a reaper driving a gasoline-tractor ahead of him as if it were a team of horses is one of the curious sights which modern invention gives us. This tractor is driven with reins. The pulls on these have the same effect as pulls on reins attached to a bit in a horse's mouth. The pulling of either the right or the left rein steers the tractor, and a pull on both at once stops it. A further backward pull on both reins causes it to back up. By the control of the lines it is possible for one man to operate both the tractor and the implement to which it is attached, riding on the latter. The tractor is small, has two wheels, and will hitch up to practically all types of farm-implements, the change from one to another being as easily made as with a team of horses."



From "The World's Work."

A GASOLINE HORSE THAT CAN BE GUIDED, STOPT, AND BACKED BY THE REINS.

A MAGNETIC NAIL-PACKER

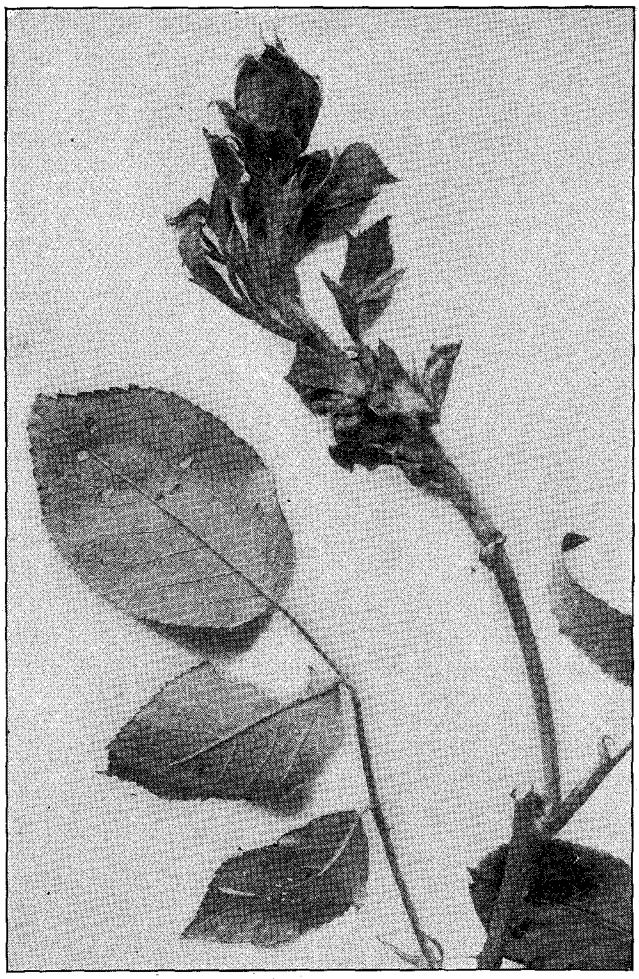
A MACHINE for arranging nails in parallel rows, preparatory to packing them in boxes or cartons, invented in Zurich, Switzerland, and now on sale in this country, is described in *The Iron Age* (New York, April 22). It operates on the principle that all linear iron objects in a magnetic field must adjust themselves automatically in the direction of the lines of force. The machine can also be used for other linear objects, such as wire rods, coach-screws, hairpins, pens, knife-blades, fish-hooks, etc. We read:

"The packages to be filled by this machine may be the standard type of nail-keg, wooden boxes, or paper cartons. Where kegs are packed, by dumping or throwing the nails in, it is necessary to place the last third by hand to be able to put the top in place. With the Gamper machine this is not necessary, it is pointed out, as the nails are arranged in even rows, and the waste space is eliminated, with the result that a smaller keg can be used, thus saving material for the kegs, labor for handling, and freight charges. Where pasteboard ten-pound cartons are used; it is estimated that the saving in freight is 4 per cent., due to the decrease in the weight of the container.

"The machine consists of two parts, the paralleling mechanism and the feed-trough above, which is fitted with a shaking device. The objects to be packed are emptied into the feed-trough in lots of approximately 1,000 pounds, and by the action of the shaking device are brought to the front of the trough, where they drop into the paralleling mechanism. This consists of a tray, each side of which forms one pole of the electromagnet. These objects, while falling, are drawn into the direction of the magnetic lines of force and, it is pointed out, are formed in mathematically parallel lines."

A DEGENERATE ROSE

POSSIBLY a rose by any other name would smell as sweet; but how about a rose that assumes a perfectly unfamiliar shape, while retaining its name and plant-relationships? Every horticulturist knows, says John C. Uhrlaub in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington, D. C.), that the floral organs of a plant, such as the sepals, the petals, stamens, and pistils, are all only so many modified leaves, and that under certain conditions leaf-buds can be turned into flower-buds at an early stage of their existence.



Courtesy of the American Genetic Association, Washington, D. C.

WHEN BLUSHING ROSES GO ASTRAY.

What occurs when the plant confuses leaf-bud and flower-bud.

"Thus, by crippling the plants, gardeners force azaleas or camellias to produce flowers from the buds which the plants had intended to produce only leaves. The rose is a particularly good plant in which to trace this development, for it from time to time throws out flowers that fail to attain their normal development and are nothing more than modified leaves. A bush on my estate has been behaving most irregularly for two years, always sending out freak flowers under certain weather-conditions. Sometimes the roses are only half developed, just as if they were cut in two. Last spring it produced several twin flowers, later on some flowers that were lopsided, and on August 3 I noted the branch here photographed, in which the sepals have reverted to their original leafy character, clearly showing the pinnate margin characteristic of the species. The petals, too, altho partly colored, were morphologically more like leaves than like the ordinary petals of a rose. Such phenomena are particularly common in the cabbage-roses."

THE MACHINE VERSUS THE HAND

IS A MACHINE-MADE ARTICLE always inartistic, and a hand-made object always artistic? The man who preferred his landscape in oils, "hand-painted" by a sidewalk artist in three minutes, to the machine-made print is an old jest. According to Prof. Dexter S. Kimball, of Cornell, who writes in *The American Machinist* (New York, April 15), the distinction between hand-made and machine-made goods is often nearer to that between the "painting" and the print than to the commonly accepted standard. A hand-made design may be ignoble and ugly, while one that is turned out by a machine may be beautiful and artistic. Professor Kimball acknowledges, of course, that in the higher art the machine can never compete with the man. He writes:

"The standards and conventions by which we judge the matters and things that surround us, from ethics to agriculture, have been affected by many curious and complex inheritances, yet these standards persist, by reason of inertia, long after the causes from which they came have ceased to exist and long after they have ceased to be an index of our daily life. Thus, we persist in wearing buttons on our coat-tails and coat-sleeves, tho the need of such buttons long ago disappeared. We persist in shaking hands, in defiance of well-known sanitary laws. When we subject any of these customs and usages to the cold scrutiny of reason they seem ridiculous enough, especially when they are no longer an index of our modern ideals. But they persist, nevertheless, and when they do change it is only by slow degrees and through a long period of time. Space forbids a full discussion of the effect of habits and customs, but it should be carefully noted that in manufacturing, as in all other human activities, the tendency to copy that which has been done, to make things that have the approval of usage, tho illogical as an index of our modern life, is very strong and has resulted in some curious designs. This has been so from the very beginning. Savages, for instance, in first making pottery, sometimes marked it so as to imitate the appearance of a woven basket, the production of which preceded the pot. . . . . . .

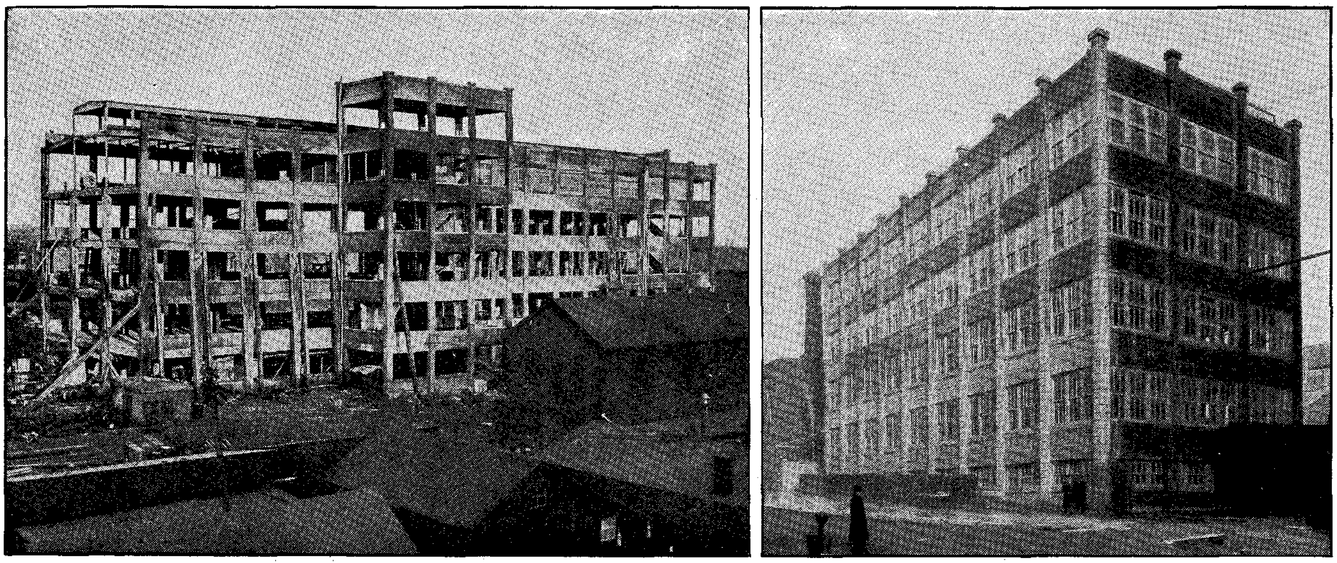
"Before the present era of machine production, when handicraft methods prevailed, the craftsman could, and did, 'express himself' in his product in any way he chose. Even then, however, he was always subjected to hereditary influences and vagaries of imagination that resulted in some strange designs. It is usually assumed that all of this old handicraft production was correct as to appearance, on the ground that the artist-artizan, free to express himself, was always a good judge of correct appearance.

"It is true that the highest form of artistic production in all lines has always been achieved by hand-work, and this will, in all probability, continue to be so. We are not likely to develop machines that will paint pictures or carve statues in competition with great artists. But it does not follow at all that because the most artistic results are obtained by handicraft that all handicraft productions are artistic. Much of it, indeed, is abominably crude, meaningless, and ugly, tho it brings good prices simply because it is hand-made and old. A cursory examination of almost any collection of old furniture will bear out the above statements.

"It should also be borne in mind that the best product of the old handicraftsman was not, in general, for his own use. Then, as now, it was considered an attribute of greatness to possess articles involving much cunning labor. The producer of the older days had to exist without the decent necessities of life. To-day, we are thinking of means whereby all men can possess not only serviceable, but also artistic appliances and surroundings; and this constitutes a different problem, just as it is a different point of view.

"It is commonly assumed, particularly in artistic circles, that the introduction of modern machine production, by removing the actual tools of production from the hands of the artizan, destroyed, to a large extent, the pleasure of production and the artistic sense that came as a corollary to this pleasure. Writers such as Ruskin, Emerson, and Morris have earnestly condemned our modern methods on this account, and pleaded strongly for a return to handicraft methods as the only means of regaining good appearance in manufactured articles.

"To the student of economic production such pleadings are vain and such speculation useless. The old handicraft methods have passed away forever, because the modern point of view that would have all men well educated and well cared for physi-



Courtesy of "The Engineering Record," New York.

A CONCRETE PHENIX RISEN FROM THE ASHES.

At the left is a building in the Edison plant when the work of restoration was begun; at the right, it is ready for use less than a month after.

cally realizes that these ends can be met only when the industrial basis on which production rests is adequate—a condition that can never exist under handicraft production. The problem is not how to return to the old conditions, but how to develop an industrial art suited to our changed conditions and changed methods of manufacture."

REBUILDING THE EDISON PLANT

FOR REASONS connected doubtless with the personality of Thomas A. Edison, and with the public interest and "news-value" of anything associated with his name, discussion of the fire at his factory in West Orange, N. J., on December 9, has become something of a storm-center around which rages the controversy regarding the respective merits of concrete and brick as a material for the construction of buildings. Such a discussion, of course, is of interest and importance to every one who is erecting or occupying a building—and that includes all of us. THE LITERARY DIGEST has reproduced articles on both sides of this controversy and now presents what must be a final citation on its part by telling of the work of rebuilding. A note of triumph is discernible in Mr. Edison's report on the restoration. Mr. Edison's repairs are now well along toward completion, and he says in a statement given to the press that, despite the extent and extreme intensity of the fire, "the damage done to the concrete buildings amounted to about 12½ per cent., and of the machinery contained in the concrete buildings 98 per cent. was saved and is now in operation." Manufacturing, he adds, "was resumed in some of the old concrete buildings within a few weeks after the date of the fire." The temperatures were far in excess of those in the ordinary fire, but he reports that "reenforced concrete showed its superiority over any other fire-resisting material." The millions of dollars of fire-losses in this country annually "make it a matter of moment," he believes, that these facts should be known. The Edison fire "has rightfully occupied a most prominent place in the eyes of the engineering world," notes *The Engineering Record* (New York, April 17), owing to the fact that, "tried by a test of the utmost severity, the concrete buildings came through in remarkably good condition, altho not without severe local damage." Of the total number of concrete columns in the buildings affected by the fire "only 2.8 per cent. had to be cut out and completely replaced," and "on 41 per cent. only repairs were made." At one point the temperature "reached 2,500° F. and probably more," which, as the editor remarks, is "a much more severe test than is generally expected of building-materials." Accusations by critics that the concrete in one building "actually fused in the fire" bring out the fact "that there were stored in the basement of the structure when the slagging occurred 20 tons of ortho cresol, 10 tons of metapara cresol, 35 tons of phenol, 8 tons of crude phenol (cresylic acid), and 3 tons of formaldehyde"—material for a pretty hot blaze. Says *The Record*, editorially:

> "To throw the behavior of the structures into proper perspective, a few of the outstanding facts may be briefly rehearsed. There was no collapse except of two floors at the end of one building; in one place, tho wall columns failed so that the span between sound supports was 75 feet, the integrity of the four-storied structure above was not affected; in another case there was a similar span, safely carried, with two floors above, while in a third there was a drop of 14 inches at a failed column without collapse of the structure. As a result of this toughness of the frame, which seems hardly possible of duplication in any other structural material, the salvage of non-burnable contents in the concrete buildings was very high, running, for the machinery, about 98 per cent. Striking as this experience was, it is questionable whether the concluding chapter, the repair work, is not of even greater engineering interest. . . . In every case, except where total collapse occurred in one corner, damaged members have been repaired and—most remarkable of all—members badly deflected through failure of their supporting columns have been jacked back to place and restored. While every precaution should be taken not to subject any structure to a repetition of such a severe fire-test, there is an added feeling of confidence in concrete from knowing what it can endure and to what extent repairs are possible. The fire taught much as to details of construction, and should result in improvement in minor respects. Of course, the overshadowing lesson was—and its importance is so great as to bear repetition—that a non-burnable frame does not make a fire-proof structure. Fire-protected door- and window-openings, fire-walls, and automatic sprinklers are needed even tho the frames can not be consumed by fire."

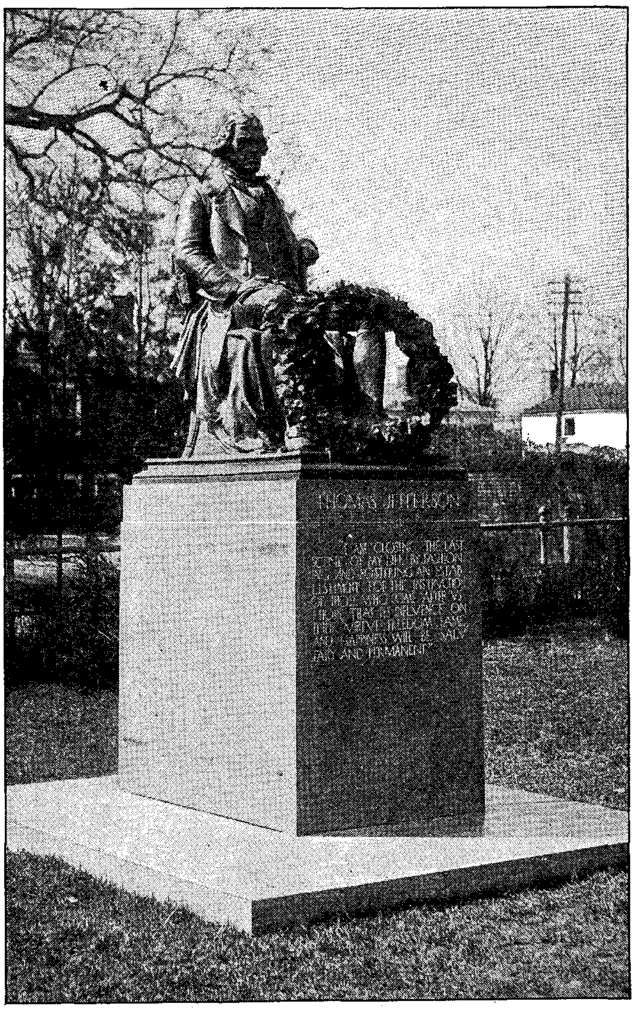
As Mr. Edison has taught the rest of us so many things, it is interesting to note that he has a teachable as well as a teaching spirit, and we read that he is now installing fire-precautions that have long been in use elsewhere:

> "Fire-resistant construction is being used at window-openings, in the form of steel sash set with wire glass, while all doors are metal-covered. Where not already used, stair- and elevator-wells are being enclosed with brick fire-walls, and similar construction is being used to cut off stair- and elevator-towers from the structure proper."

LETTERS AND ART

THE AMERICANISM OF KARL BITTER

IN A TIME when many are arguing that the bars should be raised to check the inroads of those who seek the haven of refuge in this country, the sudden death of Karl Bitter, the well-known sculptor, calls attention to what such spirits often contribute to a free land. Bitter was one in whom there were early manifestations of "a spirit too free and too impatient of fetters to be content with the atmosphere" of a monarchical country. As a boy at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna, says Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, "where he at once showed his rare artistic talent, he also evidenced decided leanings toward freedom in matters political." His tendency to free speech showed itself early and was not represt during the period, beginning at his nineteenth year, when he was obliged to enter the service of the Kaiser. In his day young men, of whatever talent, were obliged, like the unlettered peasant, to serve the full three years. This deprivation of his cherished art was a sore trial, as Mr. Villard tells us in *The Survey* (New York), and the sting was enhanced to the point almost of madness:



Photograph by R. W. Holsinger.

BITTER'S LAST WORK.

This statue of Thomas Jefferson, recently unveiled at the University of Virginia as the gift of Charles R. Crane, was the last finished work of the sculptor before he was run down and killed by a motor-car.

> "In addition, he came under the influence of one of those unhappy products of Continental militarism, the overbearing officer who, fortified by authority, is in a position to make life unbearable for any soldier he dislikes. The superb young private Bitter—for the sculptor was a man of magnificent physique and compelling personality—bore as best he could the maddening humiliations of this malicious and mean-spirited lieutenant, until one day his captain sent for him and after voluntarily giving him a brief furlough said significantly: 'I suppose, Private Bitter, when this is up we shall not see you again.'
>
> "The suggestion was a startling one, but Bitter took it and fled into Germany. Being a fugitive, he was not allowed to set foot in Austria again until, at the height of his fame and powers, he received the royal pardon, as well as a royal reception from the friends of his youth on his return to Vienna. Years later when the selfsame, unworthy lieutenant applied to him at his studio in New York, not knowing that this was the abused private, Bitter showed his Christian spirit by taking him in, clothing him, and employing him as his servant for a period of two years—a human incident that would hardly be believed if it appeared in a novel."

Conscription gave to America this brilliant artist, who, landing here a refugee of twenty, conquered in one year the poverty accompanying apprenticeship. At twenty-one he won the competition for the bronze doors projected for Trinity Church, and, more valuable still, "the friendship of William Morris Hunt, who quickly saw that this boy from abroad could dream dreams and visualize them, and then embody them in stone or in bronze." Only ten years later he gave evidence of his full maturity:

> "One of the most amazing and gratifying things about Bitter's career is, perhaps, the quick public recognition of the way he took into his heart the ideals of the American people and their institutions. It is certainly astounding to recall that when Dewey returned from his Manila Bay victory Bitter was but thirty-one; yet this Austrian, who had then been but eleven or twelve years in the country, was chosen to superintend the building of the Dewey arch to commemorate the triumph of American arms in the East.
>
> "Of this arch it has been said that it was too great and too beautiful for the victory it commemorated. Certainly it was one of the finest works of art of our day, and to its superintending Bitter gave weeks of inspired labor—of course, a labor of love. Those who recall the group he himself contributed not only recall with deep satisfaction the virile gun-crew grouped around a quick-firer and its shield, each instinct with extraordinary life and vitality; but they also carried away a lasting impression that it typified in a rare way the spirit of duty and of daring of the American sailor.
>
> "When he planned for the competition for the soldiers' monument at Albany a design so original and powerful as to make its failure of acceptance inexplicable to this day, he showed his feeling for social values. He planned not for the conventional shaft; but for several groups in a rare landscape effect which would have made of it an extraordinary civic feature. His idea was that the groups should not as usual personify the spick and span, immaculate soldier as he may have looked on parade before fighting, but the return to peaceful pursuits of surviving, war-torn veterans. Thus, one group typified the soldier-farmer, the soldier-clerk, and the soldier-artizan bringing home their wounded comrades; another represented the waiting mothers and children, some recognized their beloved ones in the returning groups, and others finding them not—the only monument socializing the meaning of war of which the writer knows.
>
> "But even greater tasks of interpreting American life than the Dewey arch came to this 'foreigner.' At three great expositions—those at Buffalo, at St. Louis, and at San Francisco—he was asked to take complete charge of the sculpture. For the sculptural work at Buffalo the sum of only $30,000 had been provided; after the directors had engaged Karl Bitter, had come face to

face with his enthusiasm and energy, and had seen his vision of what sculpture could do for their exposition, the appropriation was promptly raised to $200,000. Those with whom he became associated at these expositions remained his fast friends and his ardent admirers, as their published telegrams of condolence testify.

"Altho he contributed no single group to the present Panama-Pacific Exposition, the sculptural plan is his own—a passing monument to the breadth and the artistry of the man which it is to be hoped some of thousands who admire will remember as long as the hearts of his friends will be torn by the thought that this was to be the last of his great national services. One wishes that they might at least be told how Bitter believed in the union of architecture and sculpture and the art of landscape decoration; how he felt with all his heart that sculpture should express the highest ideals of personal and national life; that art should interpret the spirit of an age rather than the vagaries of the moment; and that no man should seek to interpret that spirit until he had fairly soaked himself in the life, the legends, and the personalities of the time in which he dealt.

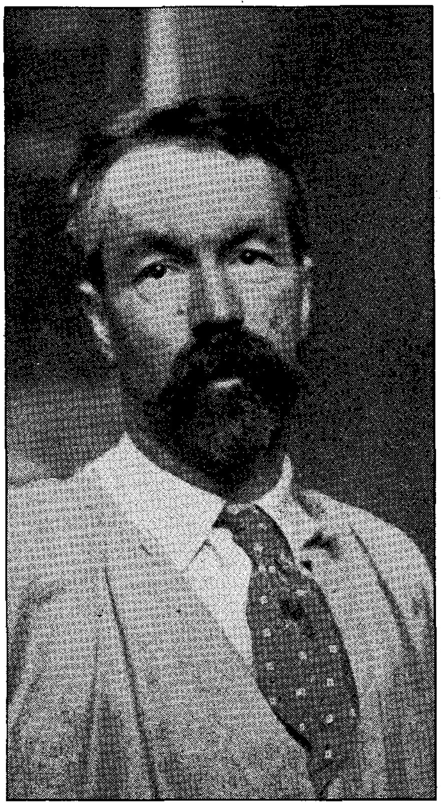
"Above all, Bitter's life teaches the doctrine that the artist must ever be honest with himself and his work. Not in the days of his extreme poverty could he be bought to do an unworthy piece of work for the sake of money, or prestige, or influence. One commission, the statue of Senator Quay in the Capitol at Harrisburg, he accepted without realizing the character of the man and his political record. It is one of the least satisfactory productions of his hands, but it is honest, because there is no effort at flattery or idealization. There is nothing in the figure to make any man think of Quay as a great or noble leader."

He would have been an artist had he stayed in the Austria that he loved, declares Mr. Villard, "never more so than in these days of her dire misfortune—but he would never have been so great an artist as he became here":

"Like some of our Teuton political refugees, Carl Schurz and Abraham Jacobi, he reacted in a wonderful way to our democratic institutions. Native-born citizens, it often seems, come by the privileges of American life too easily to appreciate them to the fullest degree. At least, some of those who have sacrificed and suffered to obtain them value those blessings more highly than those to whom they come as a matter of course.

"Of the former, Bitter was one. He was a born democrat for all that he was so aristocratic in bearing, and his nature was fineness personified. He was a democrat because he had full faith in the people. Free himself in thought, in speech, in religion, in his art, he naturally recognized more and more the right of others to be free—with which came a profound sense of his responsibilities as a citizen—and of the obligations of his talent. He recognized to the full his duties to his scholars and assistants, to his colleagues in the fine arts, to his city and to the country of his adoption. He had, moreover, a complete belief in the art future of this democracy, and was as certain as anybody could be that the American people have a great rôle to play in the development of art.

"Of this he was the more convinced as his opportunities drew him more and more to the Middle-Western cities. His extraordinarily quick and searching perceptions, the deep study he gave to everything relating to a subject, made it easy for him to look below an undeveloped surface and see the promise of what lay beneath. Cleveland, Madison, and latterly Indianapolis, all made their profound impression upon him, and brought him fresh inspiration. Indeed, his hand, when tragically stayed, had already been set to a task which appealed mightily to him—the development and beautification with a fountain of one of the greatest squares in Indianapolis, his purpose being to make it a center for child life."



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KARL BITTER,

The sculptor, born in Austria, who came to America and "took into his heart the ideals of the American people and their institutions."

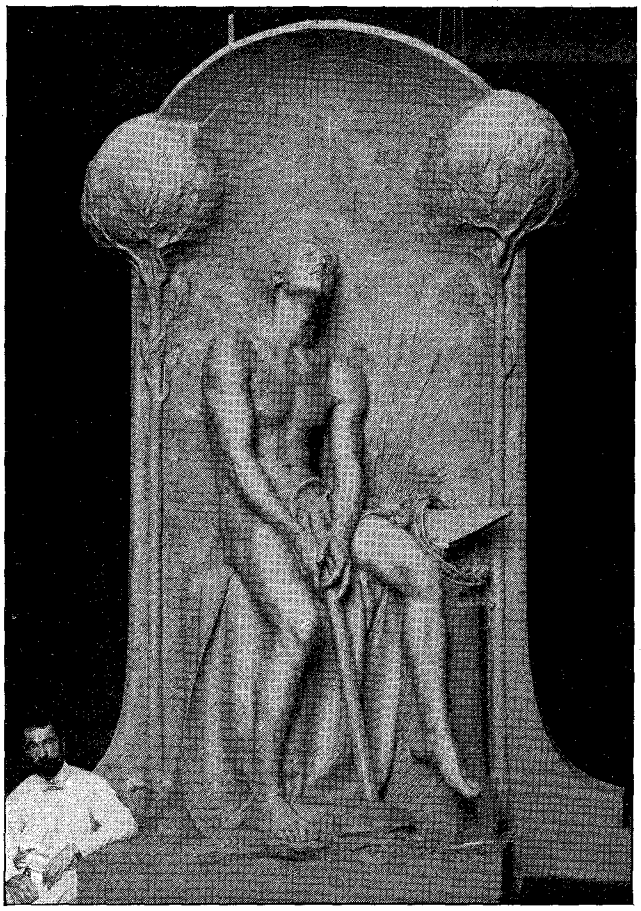
PARIS RETURNING TO FRIVOLITY

WHETHER ANYTHING is to be so firmly fixt in the past tense as Futurism as a result of the war is a problem that engages critics in all the belligerent countries. The Futurists in the arts, we hear especially from French sources, are the product of the decadence of mind and manners which the war will exterminate. There are French writers, too, who consider the so-called "ultraextravagant" tendencies of latter-day authors, painters, and musicians simply the reflex of "German barbarism." These outspoken anti-Teutons think, of course, that the defeat of the *Boche* armies will naturally be accompanied by the rout of everything German in science and in art. Not much information has reached us about what German art is to be after the war, but we are assured by such an authority as Eucken that from its great trial the nation will emerge stronger, more solidified, and cleansed of any debilitating influences. We have heard the Germans meanwhile claim as their own such robust types of genius as Shakespeare and da Vinci, which would indicate a leaning toward the art modes that have withstood the test of centuries. In contrast may be cited the opinion of a prominent English Futurist painter, who returned wounded from the front with the firm conviction that the awfulness of war could produce only Futurist painters. He held, moreover, that this world-upheaval would awaken people to the necessity of putting "the old masters" into the discard and seeking the new. Edmund Gosse, the eminent English critic, according to report, believed at the outbreak of hostilities that a great change would come over arts and letters, but later modified this view considerably. That the matter is a live topic in Paris may be noted from the remarks of Georges Ohnet in the *Gaulois*. He has no doubt that France is on the threshold of "a fruitful and magnificent renascence," which means of course the elimination of the febrility of taste that antedated the war. But Mr. Ohnet would start the movement at once, and in attempting to do so reads his fellow citizens a stern lecture. While so many authors, musicians, and painters are at the front, naturally the art of these men lies fallow. But the theaters have been reopened and also the music-halls. For the former Mr. Ohnet has only good words; the latter, however, he excoriates as showing in their posters and productions a slipping-back into the contemptible policies that were tolerated in the Capuan days of the past. Then examining into the character of the Parisian world, he says:

"People are beginning to wonder what the public taste will be like after the war. The question is asked with reference to the esthetics of literature and the tendencies of art. . . . Will it happen that cubism in painting, impressionism in music, and individualism urged to a point of savagery in letters shall again triumph as in the past? Are we to behold a change of mind and manners? Or are we to fall back again into the decadence in which we lay before the clarion of war brought us to our feet?

"If we may trust the spirit shown by the mass of the nation, it seems hardly possible that we shall be content with what pleased us a year ago. The virility of the race, the self-abnegation and devotion of the people, the simple heroism of our soldiers, the proud courage of our women, and the prudence of political parties—in a word, the whole firm and healthy national organism justifies us in looking forward to a fruitful and magnificent renascence."

Everything points to such an event, Mr. Ohnet adds, and a national wave of good-will is assured to writers and other artists to carry them along to the most brilliant success. However, the time to set to work on this enterprise is now, *not after* the war. The writer then argues for this counsel by considering the attitude of the theaters in war-time:



FORESHADOWING THE SCULPTOR'S TRAGIC END.

The Henry Villard memorial at Sleepy Hollow in which Bitter shows "*the strong man who, having forged great things on the anvil of life, rests.*" The sculptor himself is seen at the side.

"When the playhouses opened timidly some months back, the chief aim of the managers was to have their programs in accord with the thoughts uppermost in the public mind. They had to consider a public torn with violent emotions and a whole population suffering anguish, grief, and fears. Their audiences were grave of mood; and so at first only serious and classic plays were offered. . . . . . .

"At the Comédie-Française 'Les Horaces' was played, the 'Marseillaise' and other poems recited. This was a most tactful beginning. There followed 'L'Ami Fritz' and 'La Patrie.' The selection of bills reached perfection itself with 'La Fille de Roland.' At the Opéra-Comique the same discretion was observed. Nor is any adverse criticism to be pronounced against the production of 'La Flambée' and 'Les Oberlés' at the Porte-Saint-Martin theater. All these plays are in good taste and interesting, while at the same time their production accomplishes the desired purpose. This latter is to restore Paris to its normal course of life, encourage business, and permit theatrical people, who are so alert and proud, to earn the money they need to live."

Unfortunately, these admirable performances, Mr. Ohnet goes on to say, have been followed by others that would be at any time questionable, but are especially so under present conditions. He laments the fact that the music-halls, with their "daring" vaudeville and sketches, should be coming again into full blast. The walls of the city are covered with posters that promise merely "sensational" divertisement. The truth seems to be that the purveyors of such theatrical merchandise have failed to purge their taste from a certain gross depravity "that degraded so many entertainments" before the great national crisis that has befallen France. We read then:

"They believe that the things which appeared so wonderfully attractive in the rather effete and *blasé* period preceding the war should still appeal after the shock of it has restored our moral integrity. They are deceiving themselves, and should be at once advised to change their methods. It is a shame that when so many wounded soldiers plod along the boulevards leaning on canes, striving to regain their strength so they may face the enemy anew, and also so many women in mourning pass in the streets, they should be confronted with posters of women with carmined lips and naked shoulders dancing tangoes with their posturing cavaliers.

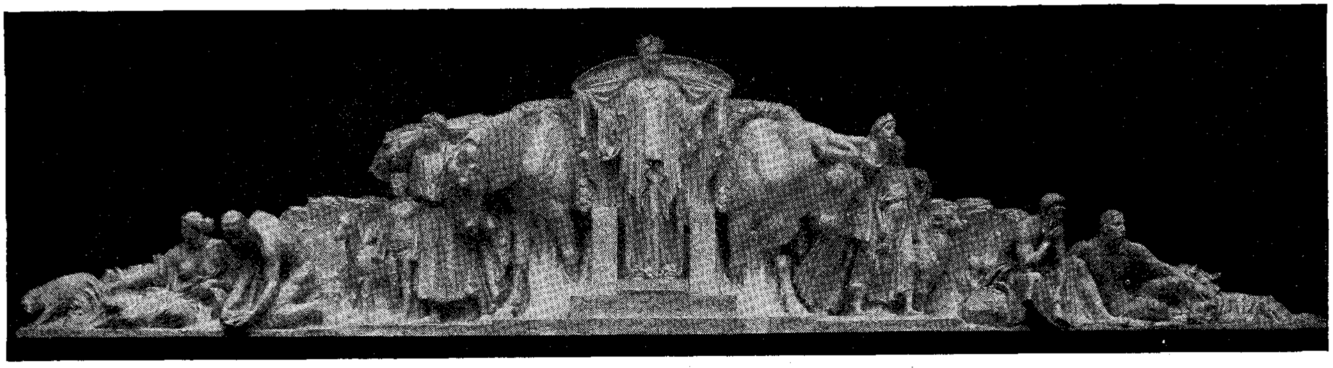
"Some such bill-boards promise spectacles that imply a return to the miserable devices of former days, against which a protest should be lodged. The public should be their own police in this matter. Nor do I invoke aid of the censorship. Heaven knows that is all-sufficient for the happy frame of mind of the press. Let us withhold it from the theater. For all that, it is the duty of the directors of the music-halls to supervise their programs rather more carefully.

"A nation that conducts itself so magnificently in the face of peril deserves entertainment worthy of its moral grandeur. And let one point be made clear: Our most illustrious writers have proved that the superiority of talent has nothing in common with the enemy."

LONDON'S SOLEMNITY RELAXING

LONDON has perhaps equaled Paris in the patriotic flavors of its dramatic offerings, especially during the early days of the war. But the mood of exaltation must be just as hard to sustain by the Saxon as by the Gaul. Paris theaters, as Georges Ohnet shows us above, are slipping back into pre-bellum moods of gaiety and cynicism. But those of London present "no works of joy," says the critic of *The Saturday Review*, and there is "only Mlle. Gaby Deslys to relieve their grinding and perfunctory desolation." This recruit from the French stage is well known in America, but in England her vogue is enhanced by the fact that her vehicle, called "Rosy Rapture," is the work of Britain's foremost playwright—Sir James Barrie. There seems to be no one on the London stage at present capable of calling forth the critic's enthusiasm in equal measure, tho the words appear to be slightly ironical. Gaby, he declares, is "alive and stands for something positive—a circumstance which gives to her appearance at the Duke of York's Theater the only thrill it is possible to get at this time from any London stage." Is it a sign of the times for *The Saturday Review* to write in the following strain?

"The state of the English theater is for the moment so desperate that it is pure gain to discover any one even remotely connected with it who really has the courage and conviction to express herself in no halting or ambiguous fashion. Anything is better than the management of Mr. Kipling's *Tomlinson*. Whatever we think of Mlle. Deslys as a social or esthetic portent, we must at any rate acknowledge that she exists—exists in an abounding fashion entirely her own. English bishops have had to take note of the fact; responsible representatives of a democratic nation have sat in council upon her; and she has not been ignored by princes. She can claim with impunity to be more important, certainly more wealthy and more competent, than the most exalted of her friends. The envious may say that these things simply mean that modern civilization is no better than it should be; that the success of Mlle. Deslys is an instance of the triumph of unscrupulous advertisement; that she has come to the front owing to her unfaltering resolution that the public should see a good deal of her. But envy is a shallow counselor. Mlle. Deslys is more than a lady whose hats are as wonderful as her fees. She is more than a clever dancer with a talent for *décolletage;* tho in the word *décolletage* we are getting rather near to the secret of her genius. There are hundreds of lovely, hard-working, and thoroughly conscientious young women who on obscure British stages publicly wear less than



THE RISE OF THE MIDDLE WEST.

A pediment executed by Karl Bitter for the Wisconsin State Capitol.

Mlle. Deslys, but will never earn more than enough for a cheap lodging.

"No; the appeal of Mlle. Deslys is not to the magisterial opera-glasses of the County Council. *Décolletage* is an accident and not the essence of her career. Her ultimate appeal is to the secret sympathy we all of us have for what is insolent, brave, and self-assured. There is a frankness and singleness of purpose in Mlle. Deslys which completely vanquishes in her audience all the heart-searching scruples with which they are accustomed to live. It thrills her audiences to share for a crowded hour or so in the abounding pride of life, the freedom from questioning, the utter rout of all that is formal and discreet, which are declared in all that Mlle. Deslys says or does. We are content that she should pull the noses of our vigilance committees and the legs of her admirers. For a brief holiday time, at any rate, we have done with compromise; we are carried away as by the stark sincerity of a child who candidly glories in its own disgrace. What if the silly world be content to arrange itself for the benefit of Mlle. Deslys as one big sugar-plum asking to be devoured? That is no very modern thing, to be viewed with alarm as a sign of decadence. Essentially it has always been so. The modern part of the business—the posters, interviews, star-and-garter advertisement—does not obscure the truth that Mlle. Deslys is not a freak of yesterday. She lived before the war, and she will continue to live after the war is finished. She lives unclouded at the Duke of York's, with the war for company. The war has changed, and will change, many things. But it will not change Mlle. Deslys. She is too honest and too real."

SPAIN'S WAR-TIME FICTION

WHAT SEEMS TO BE the only genuinely amusing literature about the Great War is "made in Spain," if we may judge from the comment of a Spanish correspondent of the Paris *Journal des Débats*. That it is offered seriously as prognostic fiction in the land of "the immortal Don" must enhance its diverting quality to clear-minded readers beyond the Pyrenees. Yet those to whom partizanship, whether pro-German or pro-Ally, is food and drink will find dishes to suit both tastes. In general, this war-time provender may be characterized as literary hasty pudding, "which reveals more imagination than observation." The whipt cream of "dreams and prophecy" is splashed *ad libitum*, and the spicing is either French or German, but never mixed. The first production of this kind, says the writer in the Paris journal, draws its inspiration from A. Conan Doyle and Jules Verne rather than from current events of the war, and was published toward the close of 1914. It is called "The Secret of Lord Kitchener," and is a pro-German story. On the other hand, we read of "The Kaiser's Dreams," which is pro-Ally and would seem to indicate that William II. has nothing but nightmares. A third book, or pamphlet, is entitled "Spain a Great Power," and is described as plain Don Jaimish propaganda. Not the least remarkable fact about Spain's present war-fiction is the rapidity with which it is written and published. We read, for instance, of "The Secret of Lord Kitchener" that—

"It is the work of the Don Jaimist Cirici Ventallo, who admits that he wrote and published the book within twenty-two days. This medieval performance, despite its lack of verisimilitude, has won a certain success not only in Spain, but also in Germany, where it would appear the quality of the work is condoned in consideration of the purpose of the author. The latter reveals to us the utter defeat of the Allies. King George V. flees before the Teuton invasion to Gibraltar, where his sole protector is the Sherif Moulay Youssef. Such is the *dénouement* of the insipid tale, whose absurdity is smirched with allusions that betray a woful want of tact—notably in passages concerning the Battenbergs, who are so closely connected with the Court of Spain."

However, continues the writer, if a Germanophile may indulge in a vision of the Kaiser's triumph, equally well may a Francophile give his fancy rein on the road to victory for the Allies. We read:

"In eighteen days Miguel and Enrigdio Tato Amat wrote and published 'The Kaiser's Dreams.' It is a novel, quite as fantastic as the one just described, in which after countless roundabouts we are led to the Peace Conference, at Madrid, on which occasion the German Empire is cut up in pieces and apportioned. General Joffre is made Marshal of France at Versailles, and M. Viviani informs him that M. Poincaré has resigned the Presidency to him. The great soldier declines these honors and declares that his only ambition is to be mayor of his own village. The Spanish and Portuguese take advantage of the European upset to join forces and form the Republic of Iberia. Meanwhile the French battle-ship *République*, with William of Hohenzollern aboard, is on her way to St. Helena."

Wild as these fictional orgies may seem, thinks the writer in the *Journal des Débats*, they are outclassed by the sheer hallucination of C. Jrom (José Maria Requeña Ortiz), who is the author of "Spain a Great Power." The book is a barefaced tract for the Pretender, we are told, and is enjoying a large circulation in Spain. The synopsis follows:

"The author pictures Spain entering the war against the Allies. Two hundred and fifty thousand Spaniards cross the Pyrenean frontier and rout the territorial regiments which the French Government had thought strong enough to stem the avalanche. The President and the Government are forced to take refuge at Brest, a city beyond danger of attack from both the Germans and the Spanish. The defeat of the Allies is complete, and the generals of the Kaiser's Army fraternize with those of the Spanish forces at Poitiers. The treaty of peace is signed at Washington. By its terms the Spanish Government secures an extension of her Moroccan possessions, French and Portuguese Guinea, the French Kongo, and other slices of African territory, whose boundaries the author traces with minute particularity. As for Roussillon, altho it is effectually occupied by Spanish troops, Spain leaves it to France 'in order to avoid the germ of future discord.' Now this proves that there may be as much magnanimity in the soul of a Jaimist romancer as in that of a victorious potentate. . . . I almost forgot to say that the Spanish army of invasion is commanded by Don Jaime and that it places the Pretender on the throne when he returns to Spain. So begins the rôle of 'Spain a Great Power,' under the happy auspices of Don Jaime III. of Bourbon, with the *Correo Español* become the official journal of the Peninsula."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

GERMANY'S "NEW SPIRITUALITY"

IN DETACHED PHRASES we have heard of the spiritual regeneration of the German people since the beginning of the war. It has been asserted by many, if not most, of the pleaders in Germany's behalf, but just what has been meant has not been altogether clear to those holding a somewhat different point of view. German writers have referred not so much to what is spiritual in a religious sense as to "the intellectual, moral, and non-material attitude of the people." The Germans themselves are anxious to emphasize the birth of a new spirituality, says a Berlin correspondent of *The Christian World* (London). They talk and write about it, analyze it, account for its origin, and trace out its ultimate destination. The writer is an Englishman and naturally takes the English view-point, but his examination of the new spirituality is without prejudice. The people of Germany, he says, "are of the opinion that a new spirituality of regenerative power, and indicative of something hitherto latent, but distinctly inherent in their race, has been called forth by the war, and that it is a movement which will differentiate them from all other nations, and especially from their British enemies." Two authors are selected for analysis—Dr. Max Scheler and Prof. Werner Sombart, who represent "the more or less articulate voice of the majority in so far as this majority has set itself to face a difficult problem." They only "differ in degree from Bernhardi with his dictum that war is a biological necessity, or from Adolf Wagner that Germany must conquer the world or perish." We read on:

"The numerous writers who have been treating this subject are by no means agreed as to the exact force, volume, or consistency of the new currents, their genesis or determination, but they are all agreed as to their power, and as to their present and still more their ultimate effect on the spiritual life and destiny of the nation. The new spirituality has been already felt by the masses of the people at home; it has been still more assimilated by the nation in arms at the front, and at the conclusion of the war it will be shown that the driving power of the people in all that concerns the things that are not material will be dominated by the new spirituality. With the object of illustrating the German conception of the new spiritual currents I can not do better than bestow some little time to an examination of two rather important books which have just been published in Berlin—Dr. Max Scheler's 'The Genius of War and the German War,' and Prof. Werner Sombart's 'Traders and Heroes.' We are assured by the German critics that both writers have penetrated deeply into the new spiritual regions, and have shown a profound acquaintance with the new leaven and the new uplift.

"It is more than significant of the trend of the thoughts of the German nation that these two books, written independently of each other and by men representing two totally distinct schools of thought, should both deal with the question, What is English and what is German? This question bulks larger than any other in their minds. For them Germany represents the new spirituality, is, in fact, the only representative, while England is a class in itself with which Germany neither at present nor in the future will have anything in common. Both Scheler and Sombart admit that Germans and English are two nations related in blood and religion, but they are in hot combat for existence, and the spiritual contrariety between them is as great and far-reaching as between the forces of Miltiades and Darius at Marathon, or between Rome on one hand and Carthage and Greece on the other, or between Charles Martel and the Saracens at Tours, or between the forces of civilization and the forces of darkness in any other of their many struggles. The contention both of Scheler and Sombart is that the Germans are contending for the same triumphs of spirituality which the Greeks fought for against the Persians, the Romans against Punic treachery, the Franks against Islam. Germany, in Sombart's words, is fighting for the knightly and chivalrous European outlook and manner of thought, which is always being threatened either by brutal power or by weak and enervating baseness. Germany stands out preeminently in this struggle, and her standing-place marks the watershed of *Kultur*. There is some fine confused rhetoric in the claim that from this watershed on one side pour down the fructifying and clear streams of the new spirituality, and from the other side waters that are turgid and devastating and laden with a poisonous atmosphere for those who dwell along their banks."

British "cant" is one peculiarity that separates Germany's chief enemy from every other nation. It flows from Britain's particular brand of civilization. "Even the United States, with all their tendency to assimilate British ideas," it is graciously admitted, "have freed themselves from this obnoxious thing in great measure." Further:

"Germany, which in all its national characteristics is sincerity itself, entertains an abhorrence of cant, a hatred for the conventionalities, a hatred of affectedly solemn or hypocritical ways, a detestation of affected religious phrases and sentiments. Above all, Germany hates political cant, and for seven months, in watching the attitude of England, she has been faced with a colossal monument of cant, with hypocrisy, insincerity, pretense, and an assumption of honest purpose which has been loathsome to her. British cant, in the opinion of Scheler, is a profoundly organized system, not only of morals, but of politics. It has become part and parcel of the national life, and Englishmen of all classes have been mentally and spiritually trained to assume the mien and forms of speech of the honest man with a conscience, while in reality their entire nature is crossed and recrossed with deceit. Under the forms of honesty, reliability, and correctness the Britishers are a nation of low liars. They are clever enough to drape themselves in the toga of virtue. They no longer deceive anybody but themselves, and it is questionable whether they succeed in deceiving themselves. In its practical application to public life, British cant, in the opinion of the exponents of the new spirituality, has one leading idea: That which is profitable and useful to England is right, spiritually right, and that which is profitable and useful to England's rivals or enemies is wrong.

"The success of the British in dealing with other nations has led a good many Germans to believe that, after they have brought the nation of cant to the dust, after they have demolished the system of deceit and seeming honesty and rectitude, they might do worse than adopt the methods employed hitherto by the British. Against this conception of the mission of Germany Dr. Scheler protests with all his strength. That would not be a redemption of the world. The new spirituality is to redeem the world, and if Germany were to adopt British methods on the downfall of Britain it would simply mean the continuation of the old rule of the devil, and that, instead of England being the Over-Devil, Germany would adopt this terrible and destructive rôle. All good German patriots who look forward to the German victory bringing with it the victory of the German spirit must protest with all their soul against this monstrous conception. With the victory of Germany all unchivalrous forms of competition between nation and nation must cease. There will be a new heaven and a new earth."

Germans, in the opinion of Dr. Scheler, will establish "public war-morality" against "the cunning and secret morality of business." Instead of the former being the barbarous policy believed by some, it is really one of the highest good:

"War separates men outwardly, but unites them inwardly. In a condition of peace men are sundered inwardly, while united outwardly. It is war which really awakens in man the human powers of love, and it is war which makes possible in a State the great ideals of human community, as opposed to the loose and external bonds which are the result of peace. The ideal of eternal peace, in the writer's opinion, has no regenerating power, no power of reproducing, no power of giving birth to spiritual forces. Eternal peace is only *Nichtkrieg*, and does not exclude the fact that its realm has no moral meaning and is merely a realm of the devil. The *Nichtkrieg* of people who carry on trade with one another on the principle that if you do no injury to me I will do no injury to you is remoter from the highest Christian ideals and from all true spirituality than the most murderous war. That war is not the highest Christian ideal is admitted by Scheler, but it is a step in that direction, whereas the ideal of an eternal peace only increases the hardness of an already lost soul.

"Let it not be thought for a moment that in ventilating these ideas Sombart and Scheler are discussing ideas which have hitherto been strange to their compatriots. On the contrary, this notion of the religious and cleansing power of war is one perfectly familiar to most Germans. We may regard the idea as extravagant in this country, and we may believe that war is a terrible price to pay for whatever rejuvenescence of national endeavor may follow it, but this is not the German belief. The new spirituality teaches that after this war Germany will be in a position to occupy with its *Kultur* all those portions of the world which will assist her in the development of her powers and mission. Should this be no idle dream, but a reality, war will cease as far as Germany is concerned; should it not succeed, war will continue until the German nation has secured that position to which its *Kultur* and spirituality entitle it. And in conducting such wars Germany will be cleansing herself and cleansing the world.

"In the meantime, the cry of the German nation at home as in the field must be 'Away from England!' Not only away from England's political leading-strings and England's dominion at sea, but away from all that has made England's vaunted civilization one of the most corrupting influences which the history of the world knows. There are scores of things identified with the peculiar civilization of England which must be brought down to their proper value, which must be robbed of all their glamour. English is the overestimation of comfort, English is the degeneration of the human body by sport, English is the movement for the unsexing of women, English is the proud prominence given to trade and to money-making, English is the economical conception of history, the enthusiasm for peace-ideals, the puritanical conception of Christianity, the Malthusian idea of the limitation of the birth-rate, the preference given to natural over intellectual knowledge, modern society's notion of a lady and gentleman, and the total misconception of the idea of civic freedom."

CHRISTIANITY OUTSIDE THE CHURCH

ENTHUSIASTIC Socialists have something within them which seems to be made of the same stuff as religious zeal, something which Christianity must have to accomplish its mission among the men and women of to-day: Such is the sober judgment of the pastor of one of New York's oldest Fifth Avenue congregations, the Brick Presbyterian Church. It was at a recent meeting of Protestant clergymen, church officials, and laymen, called together to further the project of a great revival movement in New York, that Dr. William P. Merrill made this statement. He called the attention of his fellow Christian workers to a great unorganized religious movement which the Church must reach and utilize even if it has to sacrifice some of its most cherished conventions. Dr. Merrill's plea for the utilization of Socialistic zeal and the assimilation of "unorganized religion" is thus reported in the news columns of the New York *Tribune:*

"For some years the thing that has imprest me is how we are to face the rising tide of what I call unorganized religion. Whether or not the Church of Jesus Christ is to amount to something in the future depends upon the answer to this question.

"Outside the Church, all through our social life, we find something which I call religion, much of which I am willing to call Christianity. If the Church does not take advantage of its opportunity to assimilate unorganized religion it confesses its ignorance. No one knows just what the Church can or will do in this situation. I wish I could tell you. But one thing is sure —we must reach out and try to utilize this enormous force which is right around us.

"I never meet a group of Socialists without wishing that I had some of the enthusiasm they have. What they believe may be right or wrong—that is a difference of opinion—but they certainly have spiritual power there, something that to them is a religion. If we do not recognize this fact I think we are traitors to Christ. Something must be done to meet unorganized religion on its own basis. You can not pick up a current magazine without reading a little religious article, and yet it is all outside the organized Church.

"We must make up our minds to do one thing and that is to stop thinking about the outsiders coming to get in line with us inside the Church; we must do a whole lot more than we are doing to get in line with them."

TWO METHODS OF CONVERSION

THE "FORD METHOD of conversion will show more fruits than the Sunday method," and the quality will be more lasting, thinks the Unitarian *Christian Register.* Of course the Ford method is that which estimates moral results, following the business methods of the famous motor-car manufacturer. "If all employers of labor could use such methods," continues the writer representing the denomination that has been in outspoken opposition recently with the Rev. "Billy" Sunday, "we should have the things for which we are asked to tolerate revivals, and we should have more of them, and we should keep them; and we might be spared the revivals." The Unitarian sounds his chief objection to revivals when he says that under a régime such as Mr. Ford represents "there would be little excuse for vulgarity in religious appeal, less excuse for repulsive absurdities of doctrine, least excuse for antiquated machinery of salvation." The position taken by many Unitarian papers during the Sunday campaigns is summarized in the following:

"One of the defenses of the revivalist's methods is their effect on the habits and lives of those who are influenced by them. We are told how savings-bank accounts are swollen, how saloons close for want of patronage, how homes and neighborhoods are improved. For the sake of such harvests, we are bidden to tolerate the repulsive elements in a revival campaign and look at the practical effects realized. We notice that in all this a great advance has been made. The number of souls saved for some other life is not, as formerly, the sole test of success. It is tacitly admitted that the betterment of life here is to be reckoned. We gladly credit all that is claimed in these directions. But we suspect that much more might be done without using degrading emotionalism, and ignorant teachings, and dishonoring notions of God and man; that a poor religion need not be employed to produce a good life; and that, for direct benefit to those who work, the methods referred to excel the revivalist's method, and that they have the added advantage of a wider reach, and more lasting, because more disciplined, good."

Then the methods of the Ford concern are sketched for contrast:

"Profits are shared in this company with workers of these four classes: Married men living with and taking good care of their families, single men over twenty-two years of age who are of proved thrifty habits, young men under twenty-two years of age, and women, the sole support of some next of kin. A record of facts is made in the case of each individual, and every employee qualifying under the above, able to use the money constructively, for the good of self, dependents, and the community in general, is awarded a share according to schedule. Wages are paid according to skill, and skill is divided into degrees of skill. Forty men, good judges of human nature, explain opportunity, teach American ways and customs, English language, duties of citizenship, counsel and help the unsophisticated employees to obtain and maintain comfortable and congenial sanitary living-conditions, and exercise also the necessary vigilance to prevent, as far as possible, human frailty from falling into habits or practise detrimental to substantial progress in life. The whole effort of this corps is to point men to life and make them discontented with a mere living."

Such a method of profit-sharing, it is pointed out, is not to be regarded as a gift or a charity, but a due reward for service, with the end in view of bettering the worker's financial and moral status. No direct appeal is made to a man to change the mode of life he chooses for himself; and no one is discharged from the company until he is shown to be unfit from every standpoint. Results such as these are summarized from an investigation made by *The Survey* (New York):

"Bank-accounts show an increase during the first six months of 130 per cent. Life-insurance carried, 80 per cent. Value of homes owned outright, 87 per cent. Value of lots owned outright, 86 per cent. Careful medical survey reveals a substantial improvement in physical attributes. Upward of two hundred men have been influenced and helped to obtain citizenship in the United States. Eight thousand families have changed their place of residence since the plan was started, and a study of the districts into which they have moved shows that the migration has been from poor and squalid to healthy, sanitary quarters, with environment conducive to health, happiness, and comfort. Employees are rarely among the unfortunates in the prisoners' dock. Among the Poles, of whom heavy drinking is characteristic, sobriety has become the rule rather than the exception. The non-English-speaking are taught the rudiments of the English language, and after three months' operation the school grew from about two hundred members to approximately eleven hundred, and the paid teachers were replaced by volunteers from the Ford Motor Company, some of whom had had experience in school work; but most of them are foremen, sub-foremen, and men from the ranks, and are simply enthusiastic individuals eager to help along a good work and better the condition of their brother men. 'Theoretically,' says Mr. Ford, 'some persons may argue that we have no right to inquire how a man lives at home, so long as he does his work at the factory; but we are talking of conditions, not of theories. Experience shows that the interest taken in employees as to their individual welfare is most desirable from every standpoint, not only that of the employee and his family, but of the business itself. Private philanthropies may, and probably do, do some good. Of course they are not adequate. But my idea is justice, not charity. I have very little use for charities, for philanthropies as such. My idea is, aid men to help themselves. Nearly all are willing to work for adequate reward. We have all kinds of cripples in our employ, and they are making good. We have a great many who have been in prison and who are outcasts from society. Every one of them is making a good showing and is gaining in self-respect and strength of character. We will guarantee to take every man out of Sing Sing and make a man of him.'"

KOREAN CHRISTIANS PARDONED

THE FINAL ACT of justice has been performed by Count Okuma in securing the Japanese Emperor's pardon for the six defendants found guilty in October, 1913, of conspiring to kill the Governor-General of Korea. It will be remembered that these men, among whom are Baron Yuin Chi-Ho, a former Korean cabinet minister, and Yan Ki-Tak, a journalist connected with the Korean *Daily News*, were numbered with the 105 Christian converts implicated in the plot accusations. "By obtaining this pardon," says *The Missionary Review* (April), "the Japanese Premier, Count Okuma, who for long has been friendly to missions, atones for the great blunder committed by the overofficious and unduly suspicious police administration of Korea." The evidence produced at the trial seemed to make it plain that there never existed such a plot as was mentioned in the charges. *The Review* thinks "this act must strengthen Japan in the esteem of Americans, and result in new loyalty on the part of Koreans." The amnesty has been received with a sense of relief by the leading newspapers in Japan, which believe that the measure will go a long way toward removing the suspicion prevalent among both the foreigners and the natives in Korea with regard to the Government's attitude toward Christians.

In an interview with the reporter of the *Keijo Nippo* (Seoul) upon his release, Mr. Yuin Chi-Ho stated that a study of Japanese history and administration during his imprisonment opened his eyes, and that he would henceforth be a loyal supporter of the Japanese administration in Korea. He said:

"While in prison, I was given the Bible and Count Okuma's books on Japan to read. I studied them with earnestness. I was in Japan thirty years ago, but at that time my prejudice against Japan was such that I did not care to study Japanese history or anything about Japan. But the four years I have spent in prison reading Japanese books have proved a great benefit, and I have learned to look at the Japanese administration here in a totally different light."

In commenting upon the pardon, Mr. M. Komatsu, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau at Seoul, says:

"The so-called conspiracy case was simply an ordinary criminal case, but it attracted a great deal of attention at the time, as some missionaries denied guilt of the convicted Koreans. On the face of the fact that the assassins of Prince Ito and Mr. D. W. Stevens, and the assailant of the Korean Premier, were all profest Christians, it was not surprizing that those attempting the life of Governor-General Terauchi should also be Christians. It was indeed unfortunate that the majority of the accused were found to be Christians. To make the situation still more awkward, certain missionaries, in spite of their full knowledge of the utmost protection and facilities given them by the Japanese Government in their proselytizing work, studiously circulated an entirely groundless rumor, insinuating that the Government was bent upon persecuting and suppressing Christianity. Happily both for the missionaries and for us, they have begun to understand our true intentions, and their attitude toward the Japanese administration has become fairer and more reasonable."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND THE CHURCH

THE INEVITABLE SUCCESS of the movement for woman suffrage seems clear to *The Christian Advocate* (New York), which congratulates the workers in this field on their recent alliances with moral and religious endeavors. The reciprocal interest extended by the churches to the suffrage movement also calls forth the gratitude of those who are fighting for the cause. This reciprocity seems to result in mutual advantages. The religious element does not foist upon women other partizan claims; and religious leaders themselves do not appear to regret this apparent "compromise with the spirit of the times." *The Christian Advocate* draws attention to the canvass which a New York newspaper conducted among women of all classes, creeds, and occupations, making a separate poll of churchwomen, with some surprizing results:

"One church on Manhattan Island registered almost 80 per cent. of its women members as favoring suffrage. A Brooklyn church announced that almost 60 per cent. of its women were eager to give votes to their sex. The agitators for woman suffrage have made much of the fact that the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its late session, indorsed the cause, and promised hearty and active support to the suffragists of the State. It also asked the New Jersey Legislature to pass a local-option bill. The suffragists declare that the Liquor Dealers' Association is opposing both measures which the Conference espoused. The New York East Conference adopted a resolution approving woman suffrage, which has also made a deep impression on both the friends and foes of this reform. At their yearly meeting at Philadelphia last March the Society of Friends indorsed equal suffrage 'as a principle of justice for women, and as an opportunity for more effective service.'

"It is gratifying to observe that the movement for woman suffrage is taking on a more distinctly moral or religious aspect. At the beginning there was hesitation to identify it with interests which might disadvantageously complicate its adherents. Even the temperance cause was avoided, lest by an alliance with it issues might be brought forward which would interfere with the more rapid increase of its supporters. It has now become clear that woman suffragists may associate themselves with the highest moral and religious enterprises without dividing their ranks by other partizan influences. As we have had occasion to say before, it is most important that a movement, the triumph of which appears inevitable, should be under the control of the Church, instead of being slowly and reluctantly accepted by religious leaders as a necessary compromise with the spirit of the times."

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

FROM THE CANOE AND DOG-SLED TO THE RAILWAY LIMITED

Dunbar, Seymour. A History of Travel in America. Showing the Development of Travel and Transportation from the Crude Methods of the Canoe and the Dog-sled to the Highly Organized Railway Systems of the Present, together with a Narrative of the Human Experiences and Changing Social Conditions that Accompanied this Economic Conquest of the Continent. With Maps, Colored Plates, and other Illustrations Reproduced from Early Engravings, Original Contemporaneous Drawings, and Broadsides. Four Volumes. Large Octavo. Pp. li–1529. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $10 net.

This record of travel in America, prepared from original sources and illustrative of an important phase of national growth as seen in transportation, deserves a place on the well-stocked shelves of practical literature. The author has gone far afield in the accomplishment of his design, which is to present a complete study of conditions and experiences more or less neglected by writers, tho essential to intelligent understanding of history. Somewhat old-fashioned in his point of view, and an admirer of a past almost forgotten in a present of strenuous activities, he is a "modern" in the fact that his perception of the unity of history and of the subtle interrelation of events, which seem to hold independent of time, has enabled him to discern facts of present vital import lying outside the visual range.

The underlying thesis of his book is the familiar one of Taine's—that a right understanding of history is not gained through mere acquaintance with accomplished facts, but by a comprehension of the purpose and manner of their doing. We have almost an exact echo of the French determinist in the author's illuminating preface. A true story of natural growth, he holds, must do more than merely recite the results of human endeavor. It must intimately concern itself with the personality and character of the actors in the drama of reality, with the "ideals, motives, and methods" which are the fabric of their acts. Only by coming in intimate contact with the past, by re-creating in flesh and blood, as it were, the fantoms of history, is it possible to interest men of the living present in the record of what has been. Those "individual figures and throngs of mankind who inhabit the pages of written history should not be manikins or mummies, but living men enacting their daily deeds, vitalized with the spirit that moved them while they were indeed here." We should be able actually "to see them, to hear their cries of fear or delight, to smile at their revelry, feel anger at their evil and deceit, regret at their blunders, pride in their worthy accomplishments."

Such is the difficult task set for himself by the author; and, making allowances for imperfections incident to a work whose scope is immense, and the literary labor involved in its production was nothing short of prodigious, it may be admitted that his ambitious design has been fairly realized. In the preparation of his volumes, Mr. Dunbar has had recourse, wherever it was possible, to original and contemporaneous sources; files of newspapers, collections of manuscripts and documents in libraries, governmental, State, and local records. Diaries, letters, and the printed chronicles of pioneers have been drawn upon, and a judicious use made of the invaluable collections of the American Antiquarian Society, the Congressional Library, and the British Museum. The pictorial character of the work is of such excellence as to stamp it unique among books of its kind. The illustrative matter with its attendant notes "is selected and arranged to form a flowing and connected story of its own," while constituting at the same time "a commentary and explanation of the text." It is difficult to compress within the limits of a brief notice an adequate idea of the scope or quality of this achievement of earnest, conscientious labor by one peculiarly equipped for so useful a task. Through the medium of developed transportation, which is described here by pen and pencil as perhaps never before, Mr. Dunbar tells the story of the nation's progress. He may be said to have sketched the unwritten epic of American history; and, while his work is not flawless, it is a masterpiece of its kind, a book with reality for its basis, with truth for its motive and inspiration.

ADVERTISING AS A BUSINESS

Calkins, Ernest Elmo. The Business of Advertising. 12mo, pp. 363. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. Illustrated. $2 net.

This book is more than a revision of "Modern Advertising," put forth by the same author, in collaboration with Ralph Holden, ten years ago. The work has been thoroughly recast and rewritten by Mr. Calkins, alone, to meet great changes that have taken place in practise, if not in theory. Whether you write advertising, or merely read it; whether you buy advertising space, or sell it, the book should interest you. Its plan is simple, its purpose well wrought out. While the definition of advertising is elastic, the illustrations of advertising, given pictorially in the text, are definite and clear. It is estimated, this author says, that a billion dollars are spent each year for advertising. A business commanding such an outlay is worth careful study on the part of all who hold any relation to it.

Mr. Calkins doubts "if any other one force, the school, the church, and the press excepted, has so great an influence" as advertising. To it, he declares, with an excess of confidence, "we owe the prevalence of good roads, rubber tires, open plumbing, sanitary underwear, water-filters, hygienic waters, vacuum-cleaners, automobiles, kitchen cabinets, pure foods." He maintains further that these are "only a few of the things which the public has been taught by advertising to use, to believe in, and to demand."

Mr. Calkins's volume probably offers a more nearly scientific opportunity for study of this subject than any other published. It deals with both the form and the philosophy of the advertising that succeeds—which means with advertising that sells the products of manufacture, builds up the character of a selling house, establishes a good-will that has value. To read these pages is to realize how advertising has undergone an evolution of recent years, and how, through this, there have come an uplift in selling methods, a development of mutual confidence between buyer and seller, and a feeling on the part of men who prepare advertisements that their work has become professional. Advertising has unquestionably become an art. Mr. Calkins's exposition of the art appears with a frontispiece portrait of Cyrus H. K. Curtis, to whom, as "the man who has done most to put the modern conduct of advertising on the right basis," the book is dedicated.

DR. VIZETELLY'S NEW BOOK

Vizetelly, Frank H., Litt. D., L.L.D. The Essentials of English Speech and Literature. 8vo. Pp. 408. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50 net.

This comprehensive work should remind users of the "Standard Dictionary" of the debt they owe to the scholarship and patient industry of the managing editor of that work in the production of which Dr. Funk and his other associates made so important a contribution to modern lexicography. What Dr. Vizetelly means by "the essentials of English speech" includes an account of the origin of the language—of the circumstances and agents through whose means it was born. Of course, as a lexicographer, he lays especial emphasis on orthographical and refining influences that have rendered its original crudeness capable of expressing the niceties of modern thought. Dr. Vizetelly shows that he is much more than an editor promoted from a staff of revisers. He possesses both scholarship and an instinctive gift of style. Knowledge of English literature to the time of Milton enables him to appear as a guide among the mazes of a great insular field of historic, didactic, and poetic expression. The work as a dissertation has for its conspicuous mark something of finality. Such young journalists as mistake slang for cleverness, and abuse what we may call their mother, or their step-mother, tongue by low corruptions would derive much from a careful study of it. All who love or use the tongue of Milton, Shakespeare, and Bacon owe gratitude to this student of literature who, coming to this country from England, chose as his life-work many years ago the task of presenting the English language in its ethnological and historical aspect and so helping to preserve it from decay.

A GROUP OF WAR-BOOKS

Sarolea, Charles. The Anglo-German Problem. 12mo, pp. 384. Authorized American Edition, with a new Foreword by the Author. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Dr. Sarolea, who for some weeks has been speaking at public meetings in this country in behalf of the Belgians, was formerly Belgian consul in Edinburgh and head of the French department in the University of Edinburgh. Early this year he published a volume entitled, "How Belgium Saved Europe." His present work, "The Anglo-German Problem," is an older one, first published three years ago (in 1912). Its revival now may in the main be ascribed to the remarkable

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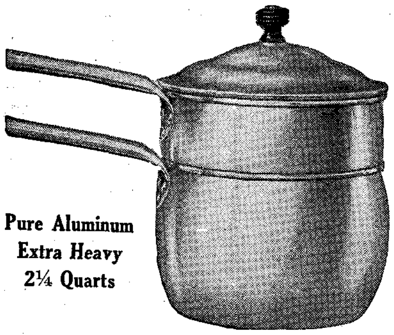

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(901)

prophecies it contains. These have been summarized in the New York *Times Book Review* in a striking paragraph:

"This man saw the present war; he saw that Belgium would be invaded by Germany; he saw that the Germans hated England with a profound and bitter hate; that German diplomatic blunders had placed that nation in almost complete isolation in the world; that the Triple Alliance was really only a Dual Alliance, popular feeling in Italy becoming increasingly hostile to Austria and to Prussia; that Germans felt their culture to be superior to the civilization of the rest of the world, and themselves to be a superior race, with the right to rule other peoples; that Prussianism, and Junkerism, and militarism were in complete control of the German soul; that Germany had ambitions for world-empire, a recurrence of 'the old Napoleonic dream'; that the danger to European peace lay with Germany and not with England, that Germans believed war to be essentially moral and the mainspring of national progress; that the whole German people had become Bismarckian; that the Germans hoped to obtain by a victory over England that shadowless place in the sun toward which they began to leap when they beat France in 1870."

Dr. Sarolea believed in 1912 that, unless a spiritual miracle was wrought, war "was actually unavoidable," and that Europe was "drifting slowly but steadily toward an awful catastrophe." His reason for this belief was that Germany had become strong, envious, ambitious, conceited, arrogant, unscrupulous, and dissatisfied. At the same time Germany was in "tragic moral isolation." Other nations felt a universal distrust and dislike of her; this distrust had grown to be so great that the Germans had come to believe, or imagined, there was a malignant conspiracy against them.

Dr. Sarolea was convinced that the greatest danger to England lay not in a possible invasion of the British Isles, but in an invasion of Belgium and France, countries which were "the Achilles heel of the British Empire." He thought the strategic railways Germany had built on the Belgian frontiers showed she was far more likely to invade Belgium than to invade England; Belgium again becoming "the cockpit of Europe."

Ludwig, Ernest. Austria-Hungary and the War. 12mo, pp. 220. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. $1 net.

This well-written, highly instructive little book constitutes a genuine storehouse of information concerning Austria-Hungary and its share in the war. It has a quasi-official character and, tho essentially partizan, its general statement of broad fact and historical nature may be accepted as authoritative. Americans as a rule have but slight and superficial knowledge of the great Slav-German Empire which has played so important a rôle in history and constitutes such a vital factor in the present world-conflict. This lack of adequate information is admirably supplied by Mr. Ludwig's volume, which contains a graphic and interesting description of the diverse and conflicting peoples constituting the nation which has held together so long under the sway of the Hapsburgs. The main purpose of the author is to correct what he conceives to be erroneous impressions prevalent as to the underlying causes of the world-conflict which was precipitated by the Austrian assassinations. He absolves his country from responsibility for the war, laying that crime to the charge of Russia, which he accuses of deliberately and designedly fomenting strife among the nations for selfish profit. There is an interesting chapter dealing with the great Russian propaganda in Galicia, Bukowina, and northeastern Hungary before the war. Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, contributes a preface.

Usher, Ph.D., Roland G. Pan-Americanism. A Forecast of the Inevitable Clash between the United States and Europe's Victor. 8vo, pp. xix-466. New York: The Century Company. $2 net.

The supereminent phenomenon in the field of ratiocination has recently been Gen. Bernhardi, unless, indeed, Madame Thèbes, the Parisian "pythoness," be accounted a worthy rival. It was inevitable that these two literary seers, representative of opposite poles of modern prophecy, tho linked in the public mind by the common trait of intense patriotism and an eye to the main chance, should have imitators. In this country Prof. Roland G. Usher's book, "Pan-Americanism," has attracted notice. The author is professor of history in Washington University, St. Louis, and his volume is the third of a trilogy, the former two being entitled "Pan-Germanism" and "The Rise of the American People." The idea which seems to have fascinated him, and which momentarily lifts his book to the level of interest, is the one now uppermost in the minds of all: the conviction that the experience gained in the latest and well-nigh universal clash of arms has set aside *a priori* conceptions of what modern warfare on a large scale would prove to be. The revelation of Belgium as a concrete instance of what rapacity may accomplish when backed by military power and opportunity has convinced the author that we, ourselves, are not safe from the nation which will issue from the conflict victorious. Most of the problems of contemporaneous interest which find discussion in magazines of the more serious type are treated at great length in Professor Usher's book. Judged by literary standards the volume falls below the best lines. Yet certain readers will find interest in the multiplicity of subjects of timely interest which are brought into discussion, and no doubt will applaud the author's summary way of solving offhand problems that have given pause to more unsophisticated writers.

Von Dewitz, Baron Hrolf. War's New Weapons. An Expert Analysis in Plain Language of the Weapons and Methods Used in the Present Great War. With Introductory Preface by Hudson Maxim. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, pp. xvi-295. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

This Danish author, with a lively style and equipped with expert knowledge compresses within readable compass a large amount of valuable information. There is a preface by Hudson Maxim, our own "Bellona's Bridegroom," containing some startling predictions of what we may expect when the European conflict has been decided. Whichever side wins, he thinks, we shall have to fight the victor. The very things we are doing to keep out of the conflict are the things that will embroil us with the winner. He sketches for us a sort of "Battle of Dorking" in an American setting that is highly diverting, wherein the victor host of Europe, flushed with the triumph of history, descends upon our poorly defended shores. He points to Belgium as an illustration of what we may expect. This fitting prelude to the imperial theme of actual war is ably sustained in a series of intense chapters, wherein are depicted in graphic, lyric vein, from the view-point of the strategist and tactician, the tremendous events of earth, water, and air, which seem to some like the realization of the visions of St. John of Patmos and Dante. Baron von Dewitz is himself an inventor and an authority in the new enginery of warfare.

Kauffman, Reginald Wright. In a Moment of Time. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co. $1.

Mr. Kauffman, who is well known as a novelist, here writes mainly of Belgium during the invasion and early occupation. He includes events to the fall of Antwerp. Mr. Kauffman was in the country at the time. He writes entertainingly and in strong sympathy for the Belgians. Later he was in England and by chance was living in a house within sight of Scarborough at the time of the German attack on that place. So that he writes at first hand.

Hedin, Sven N. With the Germans in the West. Illustrated. New York: John Lane Company. $3.50.

The author is a well-known Swedish traveler, whose books have been generally liked by English readers. His writings have been perhaps better known in Germany. In the early weeks of the war it was announced that, by special permission of the Kaiser, he had been commissioned to visit and observe the German Army in Belgium with a view to writing about it. It was said that from him the world would obtain more accurate observations of the conduct and purposes of the Germans.

Schwering, Count Axel von. The Berlin Court under William II. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Cassell & Co. $3.75.

Upon this volume much attention was bestowed in April by many newspapers, some of them devoting a whole page to extracts from it. Count von Schwering is admittedly a pen-name, but a publisher's note speaks for the authenticity of the narrative. Much of the larger part of the work is concerned with men and events in Germany before the war, during the reign of the present Emperor. But its most startling feature is a diary which purports to record intimate conversations with the Kaiser aboard his yacht in the North Sea in the last days of July, 1914. The author presents himself as an intimate friend of the Kaiser in boyhood, who had been in frequent touch with him all the years afterward. A picture is afforded of the Kaiser's mind as events thickened fast, culminating on August 1 in the declaration of war against Russia. A series of extracts from the diary were printed in these columns on April 24.

Villard, Oswald Garrison. Germany Embattled. An American Interpretation. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Mr. Villard is the controlling owner of the New York *Evening Post*. He wrote the papers which make up this volume, mainly as they here appear, for *Scribner's Magazine*. The first deals with the two Germanies—the one modern military Germany, the other the Germany of intellectual ideals, or what Mr. Villard calls "the Germany of great souls." A later paper aims to present the German point of view, but, along with this, Mr. Villard's own judgment. The volume comprises a well-written and suggestive series of papers,

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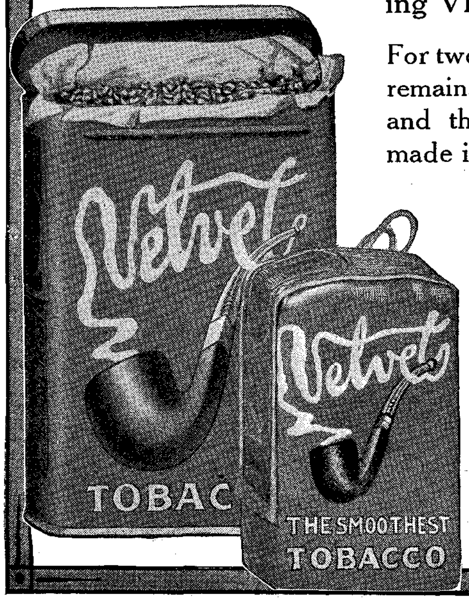

entitled to careful reading by all thoughtful persons.

Chapman, John Jay. Deutschland über Alles; or, Germany Speaks. 18mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

Mr. Chapman has brought into this volume some of the notable utterances that came from representative German statesmen, military leaders, scholars, and poets during the first few weeks of the war. He appends to them comments of his own, his sympathies being distinctly with the Allies. Mr. Chapman, altho an American by birth, education, and marriage, has a son now at the front with the French Army.

Eliot, Charles W. The Road Toward Peace. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

President Eliot puts forth this volume as "a contribution to the study of the causes of the European War, and of the means of preventing war in the future." He deals much with national jealousies, secret diplomacy, and competitive armaments, as causes of war. Much of the matter has already been printed as letters to newspapers or as public addresses since the war began. Some of it, however, dates back to 1902. One of the oldest papers is an address he made at the banquet given in Boston to Prince Henry of Prussia at the time of his memorable visit. The volume includes the notable correspondence between President Eliot and Jacob H. Schiff, as published late in 1914.

Putnam, Ruth. Alsace and Lorraine. From Cæsar to Kaiser. 58 B.C. to 1871. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Miss Putnam, whose several volumes on the history of that mid-European territory to which, at the break-up of Charlemagne's Empire, was given the name of Lothringia, and of which the sole remnant now is the small territory called in French Lorraine, in German Lothringia, are well known and esteemed by those who have read them, here makes, in one sense a slight, in another an extremely useful, contribution to an understanding of the Franco-German problem of Alsace and Lorraine. One is startled often in her pages to learn how very old is this dispute in human history. It certainly began in Cæsar's time, and the probability is that it prevailed long before the memorable expedition into Gaul. Barbarous tribes along the Rhine and Moselle beyond question contended for possession of it. Miss Putnam goes over the whole ground from the time of Cæsar onward through the era of Charlemagne, the Thirty Years' War, Louis XIV.'s ambitious enterprises, the French Revolution, and the war of 1870. It is a book of distinct value, and based on careful research.

Can Germany Win? The Aspirations and Resources of Its People. By an American. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Most readers will regret that the author's name was not put on the title-page of this interesting little book. A publisher's note informs us that he is a business man "who has had a long and intimate knowledge of German life and ideals." While his sympathies are avowedly with England, he points out, with much emphasis, the strength of Germany. He believes the Allies should take more seriously the task that lies before them. While they realize that upon the issue depends the place they are to occupy in Europe hereafter, they have not fully understood the great strength of Germany, not only as a military power, but in the united enthusiasm and loyalty of its people in support of the war.

Roosevelt, Theodore. America and the World War. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Colonel Roosevelt has here brought together several articles published last year in periodicals, including *The Outlook*, *The Independent*, *Everybody's Magazine*, and publications served by a syndicate. He describes the book as an attempt to draw from the present lamentable contest certain lessons which it would be well for the American people to learn. He has little faith in the United States ever being called upon to take an important part in promoting peace. Peace, he says, will be made by "the warring nations"; they and they alone will determine the terms of settlement. All that this country may do, he thinks, will be to serve as "a convenient means of getting together." In case Europe ever seeks our assistance in securing peace, it will be because the belligerents have "fought as long as they will or can," and not because they regard us as "having set a spiritual example to them by sitting idle, uttering cheap platitudes, and picking up their trade."

Reich, Emil. Germany's Madness. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

It is not many years since Emil Reich had a considerable following in this country as the author of "Success among Nations," "The Foundations of Modern Europe," and other books. The present work originally appeared several years ago, under a title of which the literal translation is "Germany's Swelled Head." Dr. Reich has since died, and it is to the war that we now owe this translation and publication here. Dr. Reich is not a German, but a Hungarian. He was educated at Prague, Budapest, and Vienna. His motive in writing the book is declared to have been a belief that Great Britain "was far from being awake to the nature of German aspirations." These aspirations he believed to be fraught with menace to the peace and well-being of the British Empire. He foresaw in a striking measure the conflict which has come since his death. The book is written with sincerity and vigor.

Why Europe Is at War. By Frederic R. Coudert, Frederick W. Whitredge, Edmund von Mack, Toyokichi Iyenaga, and Francis Vinton Greene. With portraits. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

In this volume, articles by five writers make up the table of contents and answer the question propounded in the title, each from the point of view of England, France, Germany, Japan, and the United States. Of special interest here are the remarks of General Greene. Whatever the results may be in altering the map of Europe, he believes that peace will result for all European nations in "a spirit chastened, subdued, sobered, filled with an intense desire to repair the waste of war and willing to work for this purpose on what will seem to us almost starvation wages." It is with such conditions in Europe that this country will find it has to enter into competition. Our economical and industrial situation will make it "impossible for us to keep out of it." Our future, as well as the future of Europe, is at stake, and, in order that we may enter upon the situation with some chance of success, we must at once make plans to "change our habits, discarding the wasteful methods of the past and the buncombe that has pervaded so much of our politics."

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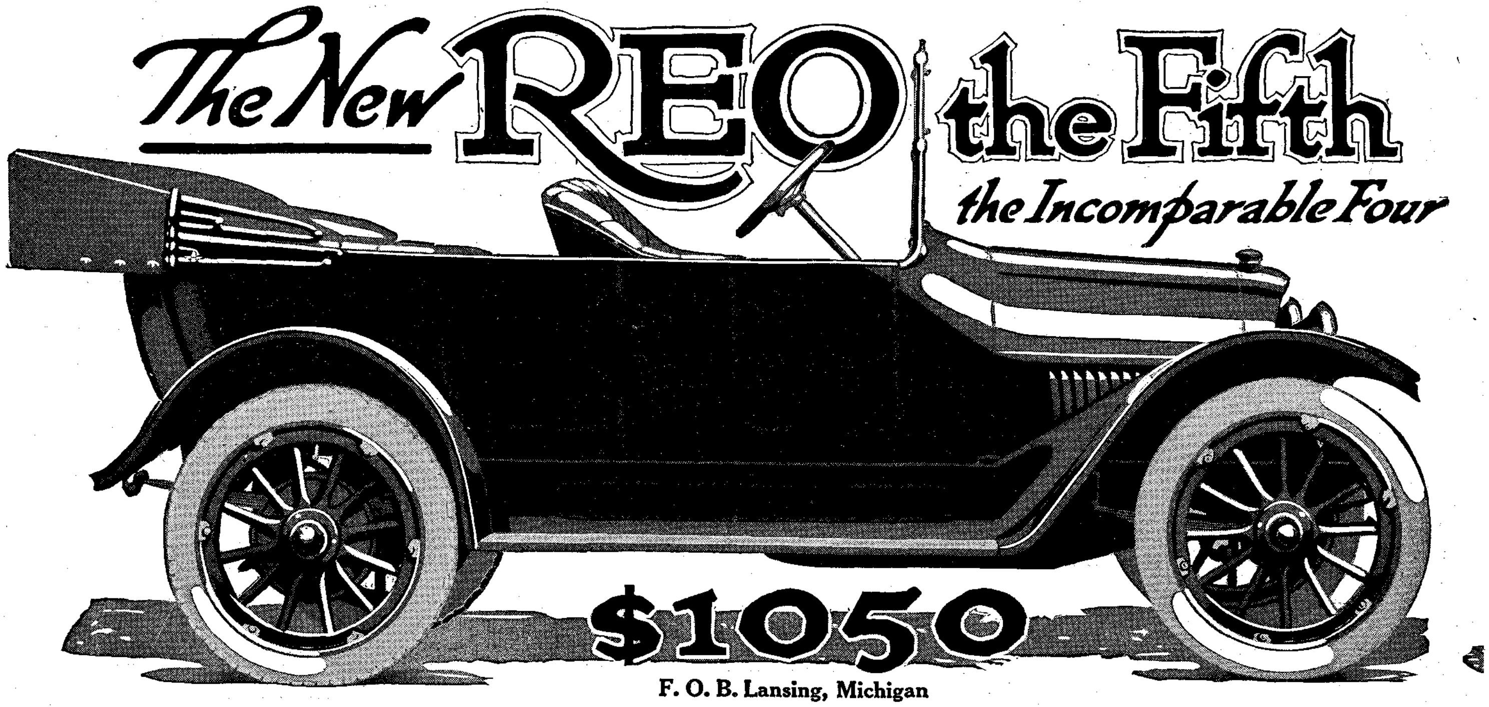

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MORE THAN 50,000 of them are today in hands of users.

NEVER SINCE THIS MODEL was first announced, has it been possible for us to make enough to supply all who wanted them.

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WE MIGHT POSSIBLY have made more had we been willing to sacrifice quality—or to take the slightest chance that that would happen. But we were not. Quality first, quantity a secondary consideration. That has always been the Reo way.

TO MAKE THEM EVER BETTER—so much better that, always, the demand will beckon the supply—that is our aim.

FROM SEASON TO SEASON we have made such improvements as the progress of the science has made possible. And as our facilities have increased and our purchasing ability become greater, we have from time to time reduced the price of Reo cars at the same time that we have increased the quality and the size.

IN THE CASE OF THIS FOUR we have been able to do two things we had considered impossible—we have made a bigger and at the same time we have made a still better car.

HOW WAS THAT POSSIBLE? you ask. Tell you:—

THE MOTOR PROVED to have more power than was necessary—more than was really desirable for the weight of the car. Refinements, recently made, increased that power still more.

SO WE FOUND we could add three and one-half very desirable inches to the length of the car, give the buyer a more luxurious equipage, and yet have a car of ample power.

THAT DIFFERENCE, in length—and we made it wider at the same time—makes all the difference in the world in the capacity and the comfort of the car.

OTHER NOTICEABLE improvements—in a car which formerly seemed almost perfection—are:

IMPROVED UPHOLSTERING—higher backs to seats.

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NEW CYLINDER DESIGN—independent exhaust ports. Injector type exhaust manifold, New low-pressure muffler.

NEW THREE-PIECE piston rings, giving greater power and acceleration.

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insistent demand.

AND THERE'S THE POINT—there's the condition against which we want
warn you in this ad—the matter of substitution.

WE HAVE FOUND—we regret to say it but it is true—that dealers, and in som
cases even Reo dealers have tried to persuade prospective buyers to accept som
other car instead of a Reo, using as the argument "You can't hope to get a Reo
once—output all contracted for."

ISOLATED CASES THESE, of course, but you may run onto one of them. Hen
this warning.

OF COURSE WE CAN'T BLAME rival dealers for trying to persuade you to tak
what you can get today instead of waiting a few days for a Reo.

AND SINCE THERE IS NO OTHER valid argument—no other you would liste
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that competitors should try to use the fact that there is an over-demand for R
cars of both models.

NOR CAN WE, IN TRUTH, DENY IT. We do not attempt to. Do not des
to. In fact we are mighty proud of it—for as we've indicated, it is the best possib
evidence of Reo superiority—Reo desirability.

BUT THE FACTS ARE THESE—read carefully; there is at this writing a dema
for Reo cars that exceeds our ability to produce. Why we receive on an avera
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flowing into Lansing in a constant stream—and the spring freshet threate
to overflow the place. Already high water mark has been passed.

AND THAT DESPITE THE FACT that, all last winter, when others were talkin
hard times, the big twenty-five acre Reo plants were running full speed and
night shift since the first of March. Think of that!

BUT—NOW GET THIS!—that does not indicate that it is impossible for you to g
a Reo.

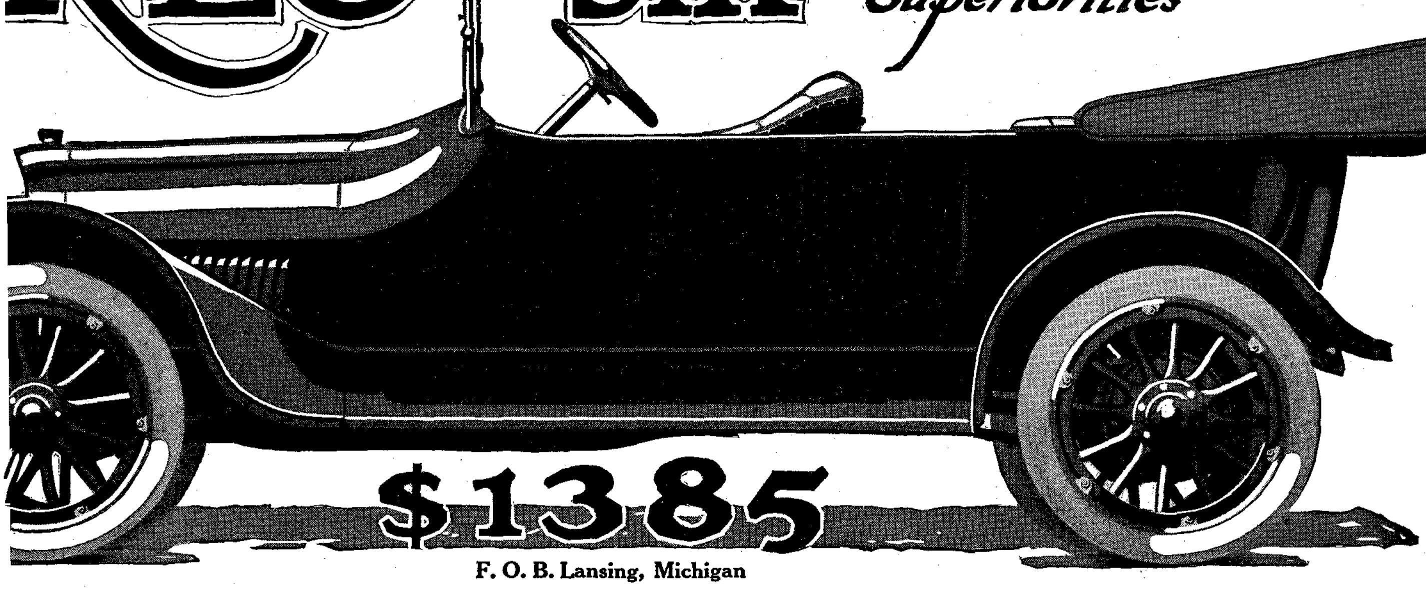
FOR IF YOU ORDER NOW, YOU CAN. Anyway, you may.

REO MOTOR CAR COMP

53

CANADIAN FACTOR

REO "SIX" "the Six of Sixty Superiorities"



$1385

F. O. B. Lansing, Michigan

ın't Get a REO—Wait!

'OUR LOCAL REO DEALER—telling him at the same time it's no use talk- o you about any other car for you have made up your mind to buy a Reo and ıre—he'll tell you exactly how many days you will have to wait for your car.

'EW CASES—and yours may be one of them—it will be possible to get a Reo ıe day you order it.

ı DEALER MAY HAVE just received a carload or a trainload and among ı one for which he has not taken an order, or one for which he can induce the r to accept a later delivery than that originally stipulated.

ıY THERE MAY BE such cases. Only way to find out is phone or drop in ask your local Reo dealer about his condition.

N ANY CASE you'll find he has specifications in at the factory for deliveries ıe near future—running clear up to August first, in fact. And if you give him order at once, he will put you down for a car out of one of those future ship- ts. Meantime, you can drive the old car for a short time longer.

ıEE WE ASSUME that there is an old car. Naturally—for ninety per cent ıose who buy Reo cars are motor-wise from long experience. Those who are ıo motor-wise are the ones who can be induced to accept other and less known es as "just as good" as a Reo.

ǀN'T BE A BAD IDEA to drive the "old boat" during the spring break-up vay. It can't be much worse after than it is now—can it? So it's a good idea t it take the bumps of the spring roads and have the new, spick and span for the opening of the good roads season and for that tour you are planning.

ǀVEN THEN YOU CAN'T afford to delay ordering your Reo.

ıMUST DO THAT NOW—else the predictions of rival dealers may come true. may not be able to get a Reo at all. For you know what this spring rush is.

R HAS BEEN A TIME—never since the first Reo left the factory—when ould make enough cars to supply all who wanted Reos. Never a time. Always demand for Reos has been greater than the possible output.

HILE YOU MAY BE WILLING—and, as we've said it isn't a bad idea—to e the old car for yet a little while, you must take full advantage of that interim rder your car.

ı YOU CAN GET A REO—can be certain of getting the car of your choice; ar for which there is such a tremendous demand—and on the day it is promised.

ːE MAY BE CASES—we can't say for certain of course - but there may be s where Reo dealers are sold clear up to August, beyond which date the factory made no promises. May be. And your own local dealer may be one of e. Only way to find out is, as we've said, to ask him.

BE SURE TO TELL HIM that, under no circumstances, will you accept car other than a Reo—that you'll wait all summer before you'll invest that unt in something that may fall even a little short of what you want and know can get in a Reo Four or Six.

ꞔNOW YOU'LL NEVER be quite satisfied with any but a Reo. You and the ıe family are agreed that is the car you want—have set your heart on it.

ıLL HIM, "NO SUBSTITUTES"—and he'll make an awful try to get you a Four or Six, whichever model you prefer.

Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A.

THARINES, ONT.

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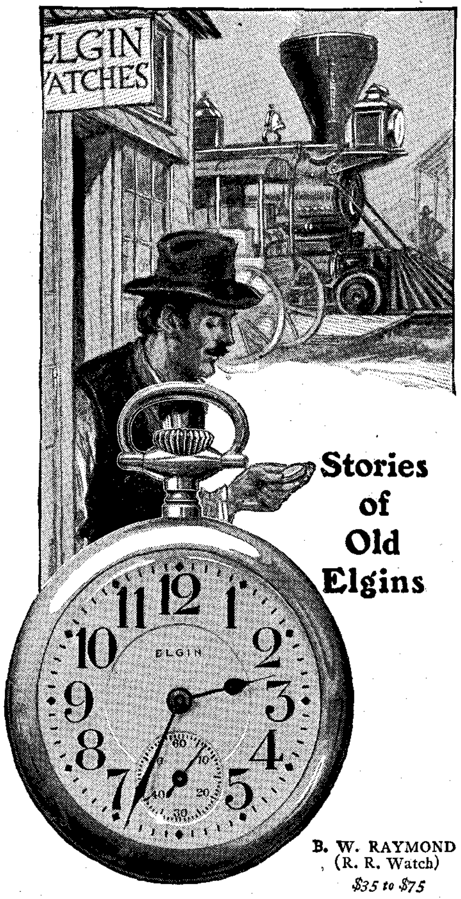
THE SIX OF "SIXTY SUPERIORITIES"

(1) FLAT TUBE RADIATOR—won't leak through freezing.
(2) RADIATOR DESIGN—the sloping, curved visor and graceful contour give class to the entire car.
(3) STREAMLINE HUB-CAPS—original with Reo. Will be widely copied.
(4) EXTRA HEAVY, one-piece, forged front axle—50 per cent over-size.
(5) TIMKEN BEARINGS (4) in front hubs.
(6) REO CYLINDER DESIGN—guarantees straight cylinders, uniformity of water jackets—no distorted cylinders—no scored pistons.
(7) SAFETY—FIRST—and sure—oiling system.
(8) THREE-PIECE piston rings—more power—quicker acceleration.
(9) FIFTY PER CENT over-size crank shaft.
(10) EXTRA HEAVY cam shaft—extra large cams. One reason for silence and uniformity of power in this Reo.
(11) ECCENTRIC FAN belt adjustment.
(12) SPIRAL HALF-TIME gears.
(13) VALVE ACTION—roller lifters.
(14) OVERHEAD INTAKE VALVE—not exhaust. Another reason for greater power and silence.
(15) FIBRE ROLLER tappets on intake, another "silence" feature.
(16) VALVE ENCLOSURE—silences, and keeps them silent—see next paragraph.
(17) BREATHER TUBE exhausts in valve enclosure.
(18) NO OIL SPRAYED on outside of motor by breather-tube.
(19) TWO FLEXIBLE JOINTS between motor and generator.
(20) ADJUSTABLE main crankshaft bearings.
(21) DUAL—injector type—exhaust manifold.
(22) WATER-HEATED INTAKE manifold.
(23) REO STEERING gear. Not a "talking point," but a driving convenience much prized by Reo owners.
(24) DRY DISC CLUTCH—no tendency to drag.
(25) THREE-UNIT power plant.
(26) FOUR universal joints.
(27) BRAKE AND CLUTCH control system—only one hand-lever.
(28) REO one-rod control—simplest ever devised.
(29) REO GEAR-shift—direct connected lever—you feel the gears as if your fingers touched them.
(30) REO patented locking device—impossible for two gears to mesh at once.
(31) HYATT bearings in transmission.
(32) "INDEX" PLATE surrounding control rod.
(33) FULL FLOATING rear axle.
(34) TIMKEN bearings in rear axle.
(35) NEW TYPE torque-arm.
(36) WORM BEVEL driving gears.
(37) CANTILEVER rear springs.
(38) RIGID attachment of cantilever springs to axle.
(39) REMY electric starter and lighting.
(40) STARTER hook-up—exclusively Reo. Worm drive. No shifting gears—no over-running ratchets.
(41) STARTER LEVER—handy but unobtrusive.
(42) TIRE PUMP attached to main driving shaft.
(43) DIMMING attachment to headlights.
(44) PILOT light and tail light connected in series.
(45) SPECIAL tail-light switch.
(46) PRACTICALLY one-piece pressed steel cowl.
(47) 6½-INCH WIDER tonneau, 122" wheelbase.
(48) 50 PER CENT. OVER-SIZE in all vital parts.
(49) REO ACCURACY—REO CARE—Reo inspection everywhere. Parts ground to absolute exactness.
(50) 190-ODD STEEL FORGINGS.
(51) REAL LEATHER upholstering—we never found a substitute that was "just as good."
(52) REAL HAIR—retains its spring.
(53) REAL RUBBER and Sea Island cotton in tires.
(54) VENTILATING, rain-vision, clear-vision windshield.
(55) WINDSHIELD and top support—have to study in detail to fully appreciate.
(56) GENUINE one-man top.
(57) LIGHTER weight in proportion to power.
(58) EVERY PART—radiator-cap to tail light—Reo made and Reo guaranteed.
(59) MOST ACCESSIBLE car in the world. We will prove it.
(60) FINALLY—and most important to you—the Reo name plate signifies that the Reo guarantee, with all it stands for in integrity and financial stability, goes with the car.

Price $1385 f. o. b. Lansing, Mich. In Canada $1895



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I am a machinist on locomotive engines and have carried my Elgin many thousands of miles. I have carried it as long as three months without moving a hand."
(Original letter on file at Elgin Headquarters.)

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Elgin, Illinois

Sladen, Douglas [Editor]. The Confessions of Frederick the Great, and the Life of Frederick the Great. By Heinrich von Treitschke. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

It is declared on the title-page of this volume that the contents are "now for the first time translated into English." This is understandable as to Treitschke's life of Frederick, but it will be a surprize for most persons to understand that Frederick's "Confessions" were never before accessible to English readers. As a matter of fact, it appears from a later statement that the "Confessions" have been translated into English before. One learns this when he reads Mr. Putnam's foreword. Shortly after Frederick's death the "Confessions" first came out in an English edition. Mr. Putnam finds some likeness between the "Confessions" and the letters Chesterfield wrote for the guidance of his godson. Frederick's advice, however, was not lost on his relatives and successors as was Chesterfield's on his godson, who turned out a rather dull and negligible product. Treitschke's "Life of Frederick" has quite as much interest as have the "Confessions." The two make up one of the useful and interesting volumes the war has thus far called forth.

Angell, Norman. America the New World-State. 8vo. Pp. 305. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

There are two classes of arguments which may be maintained in sustaining a thesis. There is the destructive argument and there is the constructive argument. Mr. Angell in his earlier book, "The Great Illusion," flung into the scrap-heap the old theories of Metternich, Palmerston, and Bismarck with regard to the necessity of war and the maintenance of standing armies, navies, and military establishments of whatsoever kind. That work created something like a sensation and was noticed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. The book now before us deals with the question from a constructive point of view and suggests a course of action on the part of the United States which would place America in the position of leadership among the nations. To quote the words of the author:

"The leadership here contemplated is of a new kind: It is not military; it is not imposed upon unwilling peoples, but it would be a leadership none the less; and if the American people can but achieve the inspiration and form the will to take the leadership in the civilization of Christendom, it would mark a chapter in the history of human society as important as the invention of printing, the Reformation, or the discoveries of Columbus."

It is always instructive to listen to the words even of the visionary. While we may admire the enthusiasm of Mr. Angell and are interested in his theory of a new world-policy for America, we are bound to consider his scheme as impracticable as would be a movement for the abolition of police, judges, law courts, and jails.

Patriotic James.—In some school not located—locate it to please yourself—the teacher was hearing the history lesson. Turning to one of the scholars, she asked:

"James, what was Washington's Farewell Address?"

The new boy rose with a promptitude that promised well for his answer

"Heaven, ma'am," he said.—*Current Opinion.*

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The cause of tooth-decay, scientists say, is, in nine out of ten cases, "Acid-Mouth."

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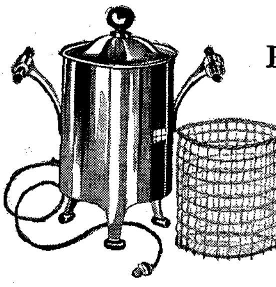
FOR BREAKFAST TABLE



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CURRENT POETRY

BEFORE the war made literary sensations almost impossible, those Londoners who are interested in poetry were filled with enthusiasm for the work of a young American writer, Mr. Robert Frost, who puts into verse his memories and interpretations of his native New England. The London *Academy's* critic read Mr. Frost's first book, he said, "with amazement and delight," and in the London *Outlook* Mr. Hueffer called Mr. Frost's achievement "much finer, much more near the ground, and much more national, in the true sense, than anything that Whitman gave to the world."

The comparison with Whitman is perhaps unfair, for the purposes and methods of the two poets are utterly dissimilar. But this poem, from "A Boy's Will" (Henry Holt & Co.), suggests a poet of wider appeal than the author of "Leaves of Grass," a poet who, like Mr. Frost, loved wild nature and humanity—Robert Burns. The cynical critic of the following lines may suggest that the mower who went before the poet left the flowering weeds standing because they would not make good forage. But that does not destroy the value of Mr. Frost's poems, lovely in expression and original in theme.

THE TUFT OF FLOWERS

By Robert Frost

I went to turn the grass once after one
Who mowed it in the dew before the sun.

The dew was gone that made his blade so keen
Before I came to view the leveled scene.

I looked for him behind an isle of trees;
I listened for his whetstone on the breeze.

But he had gone his way, the grass all mown,
And I must be, as he had been—alone,

"As all must be," I said within my heart,
Whether they work together or apart.

But as I said it, swift there passed me by
On noiseless wing a 'wildered butterfly,

Seeking with memories grown dim o'er night
Some resting flower of yesterday's delight.

And once I marked his flight go round and round,
As where some flower lay withering on the ground.

And then he flew as far as eye could see,
And then on tremulous wing came back to me.

I thought of questions that have no reply
And would have turned to loss the grass to dry;

But he turned first, and led my eye to look
At a tall tuft of flowers beside a brook,

A leaping tongue of bloom the scythe had spared
Beside a reedy brook the scythe had bared.

I left my place to know them by their name,
Finding them butterfly weed when I came.

The mower in the dew had loved them thus
By leaving them to flourish, not for us,

Nor yet to draw one thought of ours to him,
But from sheer morning gladness at the brim.

The butterfly and I had lit upon,
Nevertheless, a message from the dawn,

That made me hear the wakening birds around,
And hear his long scythe whispering to the ground,

And feel a spirit kindred to my own,
So that henceforth I worked no more alone,

But glad with him, I worked as with his aid,
And weary, sought at noon with him the shade;

A famous Boston jewelry store of over half a century ago.

"That's the make of silver plate that we received when we were married, and we still have some that was mother's."

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AT the best stores you will be offered today as the leading brand of silver plate the same make that merchants of fifty years and more ago recommended to their customers.

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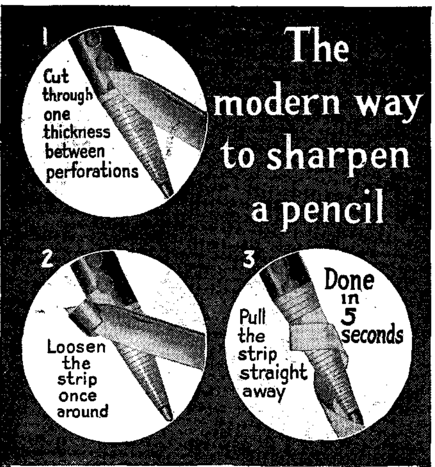
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Cut through one thickness between perforations
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Loosen the strip once around
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Pull the strip straight away
Done in 5 seconds

Words to wise purchasing agents

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The purchasing agents of these concerns buy Blaisdell pencils with flattering regularity. Their buying is done on a scientific basis. They place their orders where they get the maximum of value. They have specified the Blaisdell only after the most searching comparative tests. If these shrewd purchasers cannot find a better pencil than the Blaisdell—or one as good—is your experience likely to be different?

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PHILADELPHIA

And dreaming, as it were, held brotherly speech
With one whose thought I had not hoped to reach.

"Men work together," I told him from the heart,
"Whether they work together or apart."

It is a far cry from Mr. Frost's pastoral simplicity to the graceful sophistication of Mr. Low's poem, which we take from a recent number of *Scribner's Magazine*. For there is a note of sophistication, of elaborate civilization, about it, since the toy it describes is so complex and artificial, so well suited, it may be, to children whose imaginations need extraordinary stimuli. The lines are nevertheless charming in their blend of romance and whimsy.

FOR THE DEDICATION OF A TOY THEATER

By Benjamin R. C. Low

You banished fairies and lean outlawed elves,
Immured in dusty books on closet-shelves;
You exorcized young spirits that have lain,
Cooped-up with cobwebs, in a cynic's brain;
You goblins and good fellows, mischief-mites
That drank the cream and teased the dog o' nights;
You godmothers; you witches on old brooms;
You prancing princes (coal-black hair, and plumes),
Maidens, magicians, ogres, Jack-in-vines,
Con your enchantments, furbish up your lines,
Make ready for revival—not so fast!—
You shall be summoned when the play is cast.
And you, grown old too early, you whose eyes
Have lost the wonder of the truly wise;
You scoffers armed with "science," and a laugh,
Who know the world and scorn the better half;
You, also, looking backward with regret,
Who catch a glimmer of late childhood yet;
And you who never wandered, skimped indeed,
Beyond the borders of the hard world's need;
But most, you children, holding in your hearts
The ways of highest heaven, best of arts,
Be seated here. You curtain is the mind:
Let logic slip, and—laughter is behind.
Ay, laughter, and brave deeds, and hopes come true—
The old sweet world of fancy, made for you.
But mark you, disenchantment's nigh at hand;
Whoever questions will not understand.
Look to 't: and, as you love us, we entreat,
Put off your cares; a smile will buy your seat.
Ho! actors! come, make ready there within:
Have up the curtain; let the play begin!

Archery is no longer the popular sport that it was in mid-Victorian days. Yet one need not be very old, nor very reactionary, to yield to the appeal of these stanzas, and to visualize the man it commemorates. We quote from the Chicago *Herald*.

TO AN OLD ARCHER FRIEND (E. B. W.)

By Will H. Thompson

What shall an old man say to you,
Gray hero of our archer years?
What tribute shall he pay to you
Ere the eternal twilight nears,
When we shall grope, with parted hands,
The dim, illimitable lands?

No biased word, no partial praise,
Befits the comrade love I yield
To him whose archer-marseillaise
Rings from our old, first battle-field;
Whose tireless hand through best and worst
Has borne our banner from the first.

Let me stand still, with bended head,
And call the living archer roll,
Revivify the splendid dead
Whose names illume the bowman's scroll,
And then, with loving, tear-blurred scrawl,
Write his brave name above them all.

William Watson continues firm in his determination to devote his talents to his country's service. Since last October he has written (so far as is known) nothing but war-poetry, and, of course, not all of it has been of extraordinary excellence. To the London *Poetry Review* he contributes a martial ballad, suggesting Tennyson in its patriotism as well as in its swinging rhythm.

THE FIGHTING FIVE

By William Watson

Where the waves are like chargers that curvet and prance
As they toss their white manes in retreat or advance
The Lennox, the Loyal, the Legion, the Lance,
Went forth with the cruiser *Undaunted*.

The Foe he was brave—let him lack not his dues!
For Britons shall never ignobly refuse
A gallant salute to an enemy's crews
That with cowardice can not be taunted.

But they who are brave in a cause that is ill
Have Heaven for a foe that o'ermatches them still,
And vainly they lavish their valor and skill,
And idly their prowess is vaunted.

At our onset they opened like hosts that deploy,
And fain had embraced us, but found us too coy,
And we whelmed their Destroyers that could not destroy,
And we humbled the flag that they flaunted

Then, fresh as from pastime, returned without boasts
Our wonderful tars to our worshiping coasts,
O'er the sea that, in calm and in storm, by the ghosts
Of our fathers the Sea-Kings is haunted.

Here is another war-poem, as hearty and old-fashioned as that of Mr. Watson's. The third stanza, with its noble opening line, would justify the existence of this poem even if the other stanzas were less forceful. It is hardly necessary to say that we are concerned here only with its poetic quality—not with the rights and wrongs of the great European argument. We take the poem from the London *Evening Standard*.

THE SEA IS HIS

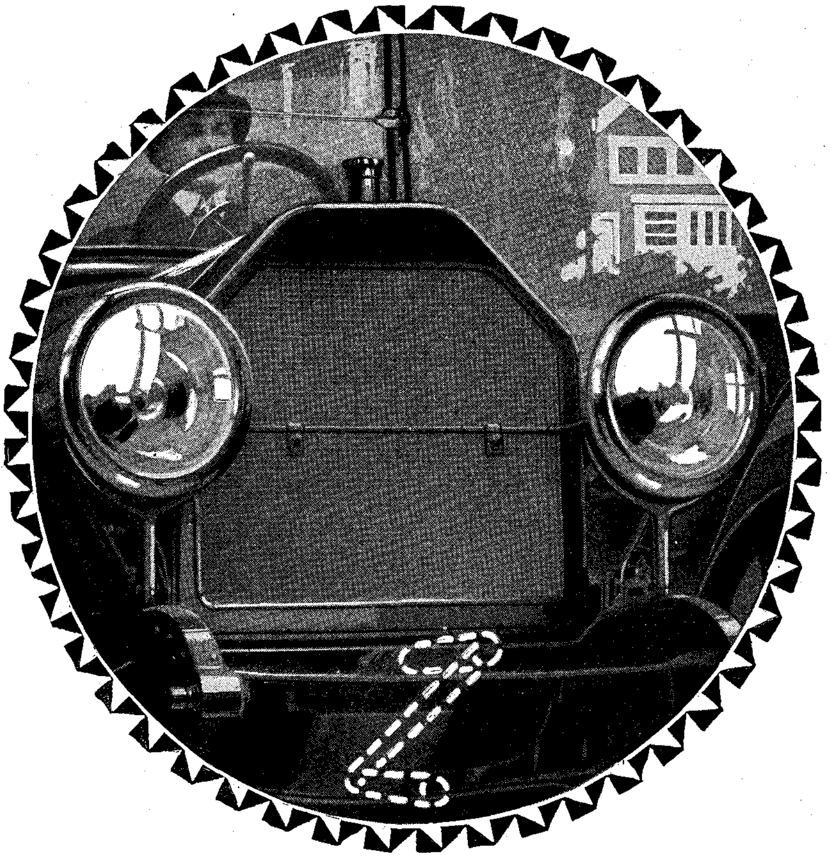
By R. E. Vernède

The Sea is His: He made it,
Black gulf and sunlit shoal
From barriered bight to where the long
Leagues of Atlantic roll:
Small strait and ceaseless ocean
He bade each one to be,
The Sea is His: He made it—
And England keeps it free.

By pain and stress and striving
Beyond the nations' ken,
By vigils stern when others slept,
By many lives of men;
Through nights of storm, through dawnings
Blacker than midnights be—
This Sea that God created,
England has kept it free.

Count me the splendid captains
Who sailed with courage high
To chart the perilous ways unknown—
Tell me where these men lie!
To light a path for ships to come
They moored at Dead Man's Quay;
The Sea is God's: He made it—
And these men kept it free.

Oh, little land of England,
Oh, mother of hearts too brave,
Men say this trust shall pass from thee
Who guardest Nelson's grave.
Ay, but these braggarts yet shall learn
Who'd hold the world in fee,
The Sea is God's—and England,
England shall keep it free.



What Put the Crank Out of Business?

Many an owner gives little thought to the storage battery on which his starting and lighting system is absolutely dependent—even less than he used to give to that old iron crank which caused him so much perspiration and vexation.

Yet what an interesting as well as important part of the car is this source of the electric impulse that lights his way and thrills his motor into a thing of life and power!

The battery is more like the human organism than any other part of the automobile. It is chemical—not mechanical. Like your body, it is ever undergoing a process of silent transformation—growing stronger or weaker. It does not "store" electricity, it creates it, by the chemical changes in its elements, which are again restored to full vigor and good health—by running your car.

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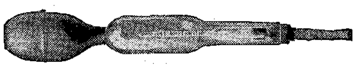
Every owner of an electrically equipped car needs a hydrometer syringe. It is the only means of accurately knowing the condition of your battery's charge. If not already part of your car equipment, we will ship postpaid from Cleveland, on receipt of a dollar bill. Book containing full instructions for use will be sent with hydrometer.



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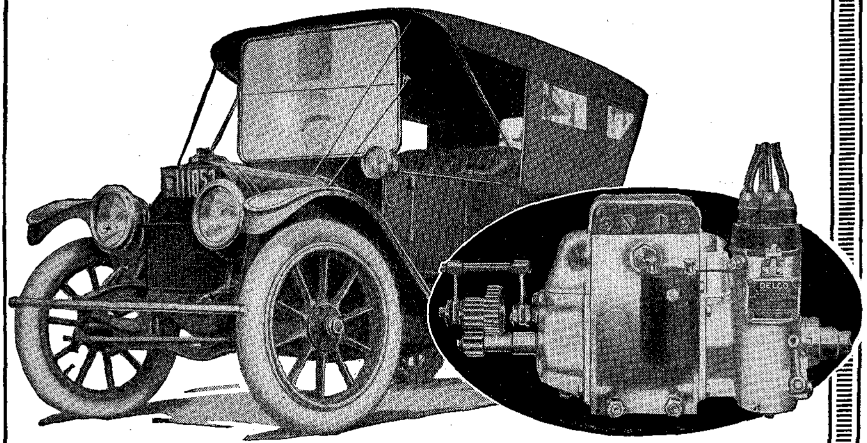
Willard STORAGE BATTERY

DELCO
Electric Cranking Lighting Ignition



This is the Story of One of the First Electrically Cranked Cars that ever Left the Factory

It is a 1912 model—placed on the market in the summer of 1911—*It is Delco Equipped.*

The owner is a Physician—and that means excessively hard service for the electrical equipment.

The physician stops and starts his car a great deal—his lights are burning much of the night. The drain on the batteries is continuous and heavy—and the runs are so short that there is little opportunity to generate electricity—

Electrical equipment that will stand up for more than three years under that kind of usage must be fundamentally and mechanically right—

Here is what this Physician says in a recent letter to the factory:

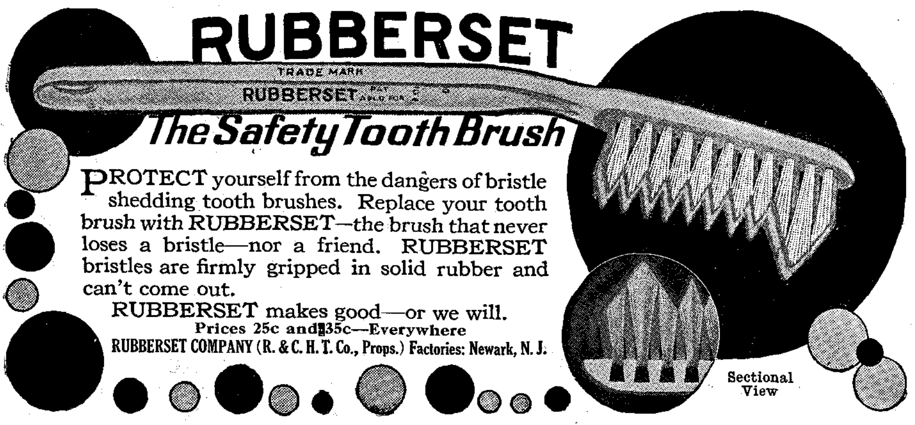
"I am the owner of a 1912 Cadillac, with Delco equipment. I have driven this car over 15,000 miles in all kinds of weather without even having to recharge the batteries. In all that time the cranking system has never once refused to work and the ignition has been perfect.

"If I buy another car, my first demand will be that it shall be Delco equipped."

The name and address of this Physician is withheld from publication for ethical reasons—but will be furnished upon request.

240,000 Delco Equipped Cars Now in Operation

The Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company
DAYTON, OHIO



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

WITH THE FOREIGN LEGION

THE "Society of the Descendants of European War Correspondents" is yet to be formed, but there is already some certainty that it will be a large and flourishing organization. Clergymen, college boys, humorists, doctors, authors, artists, and now and then a journalist—all have grasped the opportunity, or yielded to the temptation, whichever it may be, to depict the horror and humor of war for their friends and relatives, and, if possible, for the general public. No doubt many of us—we who have neither grasped nor yielded—feel now fully competent to fill the position of war correspondent at a moment's notice. We have long ago learned just what sensations it is proper for a correspondent to experience when he looks at an abandoned battle-field, when prisoners file past, when he meets an invalided officer home on leave, or when he is introduced to the engineer of the train that lately brought back a hundred survivors from a point ten miles in the rear of the firing-line.

There is one thing that we can never learn absolutely, however. That is the experience of actually smelling powder-smoke and hearing the bullets whiz and zip and spatter about us. That is why we continue to lend our sympathetic attention to the stories that come in from the few correspondents who have really seen battle. One such is Phil Rader, with the Foreign Legion. Says the Detroit *News:*

> A thoughtful man said: "I am taking a new interest in the war. I read everything about it at first, but soon its details became like school history. Even stories of human suffering and courage came in such streams that they blunted my imagination. I grew very weary of the war. I don't know just why, but I'm reading war news closely again."
>
> After a moment of introspection he discovered the reason. He was following the series of articles written by Phil Rader.
>
> The reason behind that reason is that Rader writes, not as a spectator, a critic, a reporter, but as an actual participant. He is not merely a sympathetic, imaginative, yet truthful, writer on the scene, he is The Man in the Trench, one of millions. He is what you would be in the trench. He is doing and feeling what we would be doing and feeling if we were there.

After actual service, and after the effort to depict his experiences so that they would be appreciated by the reader at home, Phil Rader wrote, concluding his articles:

> When the word runs along the lines some happy day that the war is ended, I don't want to have to write the story of how the men feel. Only God will be able to measure the joy; no human being will be able to tell it.

And commenting on his stories, written

for the United Press, and printed in many papers in this country, the Chicago *Post* remarks:

None of the war correspondents has told the story of war as Phil Rader has told it. This San Francisco boy who enlisted in the French Foreign Legion hoping to be employed as an aviator, only to find himself in a trench on the firing-line, lived so close to death that he learned the futility of adjectives.

Other correspondents have given us the elaborate word-pictures, the panorama of adjectival and adverbial color. Phil Rader has talked about the real thing and has made us feel it by the almost stark simplicity of his language. In the millions of words that this war has provoked there has been nothing written so direct, so vivid, and so compelling in its impression as these articles.

There are two pictures in his articles that among the many will remain longest in memory. One is the picture of the men waiting through the night of hell for dawn, and knowing that it was near because the figure of a dead Frenchman caught in the barbed-wire entanglements could be discerned flapping grotesquely in the wind. They called him the "juggler"—a grim jest, but with his stiffened limbs in their ragged uniform he was the herald of morning for them. The other is the picture of the Christmas-day truce. When they met the Germans on the middle ground that for a moment was free from its menace of death, they clasped their hands, and Rader says, "We wanted to hug them." Later he learned the same impulse was in the Teutonic hearts.

Phil Rader has made a powerful plea for peace—more powerful than all the eloquence of those who speak from the aloofness of peace.

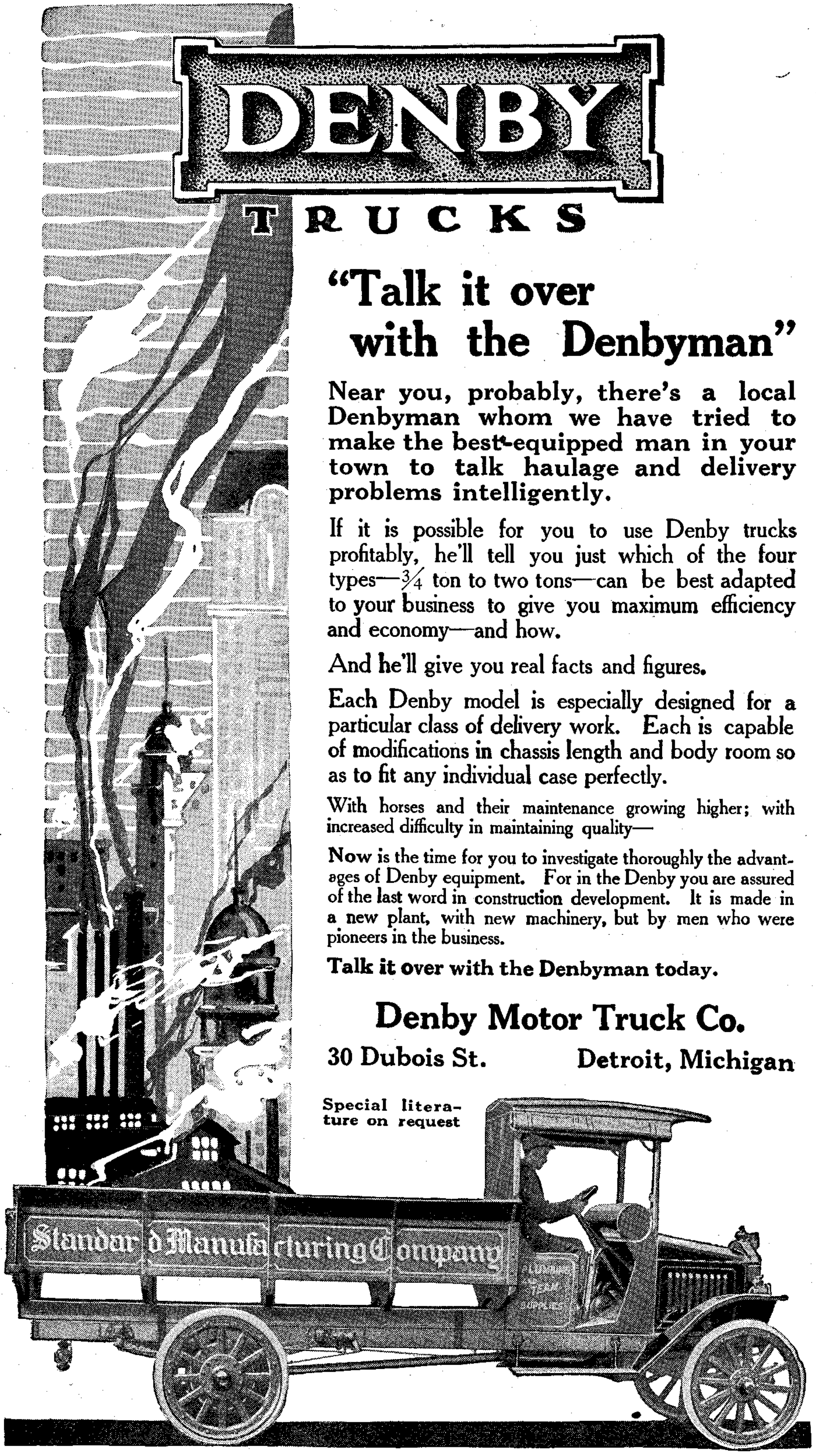
To help out his account of his experiences in the entrenchments, Rader gives the reader a simple little recipe, which any householder may try for himself, by which the exact sensations of being on the European firing-line may be reproduced. This is it:

Take a cold, damp cellar and flood it with some three to six inches of almost ice-cold mud; at a height of five feet from the floor stretch a tangle of wires; turn an electric current into the wires and let the voltage be so heavy that every wire will be as deadly as a third rail.

Now blow out the light, crawl to the middle of the floor in the darkness and stand erect, trusting to blind luck that your head won't touch the wire. These charged wires, in the darkness, represent the invisible deadly trails of the bullets that fly over your head in the trenches.

Of course, if you want to be safe in the cellar you can keep your head down, but if you did that in the trenches you would be neglecting your duty. It is your duty, for instance, to fire eight bullets an hour if on guard. Watchful eyes of officers will discover whether you are shooting into the air, or whether you are firing with your aim fixt on the enemy's trenches, and a good sentinel is supposed to raise his head above the trench every ten minutes to see what is going on outside.

Victor Chapman, a Harvard graduate who was with me in the trenches, was



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TRUCKS

"Talk it over with the Denbyman"

Near you, probably, there's a local Denbyman whom we have tried to make the best-equipped man in your town to talk haulage and delivery problems intelligently.

If it is possible for you to use Denby trucks profitably, he'll tell you just which of the four types—$\frac{3}{4}$ ton to two tons—can be best adapted to your business to give you maximum efficiency and economy—and how.

And he'll give you real facts and figures.

Each Denby model is especially designed for a particular class of delivery work. Each is capable of modifications in chassis length and body room so as to fit any individual case perfectly.

With horses and their maintenance growing higher; with increased difficulty in maintaining quality—

Now is the time for you to investigate thoroughly the advantages of Denby equipment. For in the Denby you are assured of the last word in construction development. It is made in a new plant, with new machinery, but by men who were pioneers in the business.

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IT IS STEEL and yet it costs no more than the ordinary wooden kitchen cabinet. That's the first big reason why every woman should buy a McClernan Kitchen Cabinet. The speckless baked enamel finish will delight any housewife—in either snow white or French gray. No cracks or crevices for dirt to lodge in. Rats or mice cannot gnaw into it. Will last a lifetime.

New Beautiful Art Folder SENT FREE

A lesson in Kitchen Convenience and the TRUTH about kitchen cabinets—the part that's never before been told. We will show you how to examine and try in your own kitchen the one really good Kitchen Cabinet before you pay anybody a cent. Write today.

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SANITARY McCLERNAN STEEL CABINET

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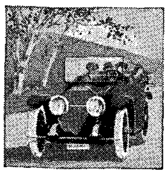
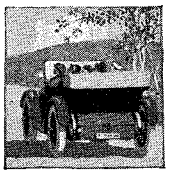


MILES



Average certified by The Automobile Club of America in the official test with heavy cars of

Strictly Stock Pennsylvania Oilproof

VACUUM CUP TIRES

THESE are the only tires that have ever been submitted to official certified endurance test, and are therefore the tires offering definite mileage assurance based on impartial authority.

This proved mileage applies first to heavy car service. As is well known with light cars, tire mileage increases in proportion to the reduction in weight.

Moreover, even the A. C. A. official average, which was made in 1914, falls short of indicating the full mileages to be expected from 1915 Vacuum Cup Tires.

A new toughening process developed and applied by us has been showing not less than 50% increase in wearing quality.

The Vacuum Cup Anti-Skid Feature

This increased wear resistance also greatly prolongs the guaranteed anti-skid quality of the Vacuum Cups—their effective life being more than doubled.

On slippery pavements the Vacuum Cups have a perfect suction grip, acting on the only principle by which a rubber projection can grip a smooth wet surface.

Under our new price schedule, Vacuum Cup Tires are the lowest priced tires on the market of those having any sort of anti-skid feature *added* to the regular thickness of tread.

Interesting new prices just issued for Pennsylvania Gray and Puregum Red Inner Tubes—both with unqualified guarantees.

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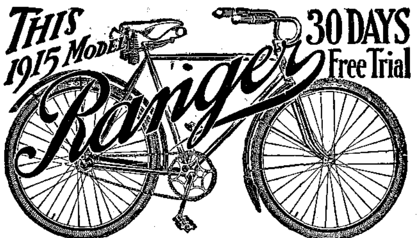

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WRITE TODAY for our big catalog showing our full line of bicycles for men and women, boys and girls at *prices never before equaled* for like quality. It is a cyclopedia of bicycles, sundries and useful bicycle information. **It's free.**

TIRES, COASTER-BRAKE rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, equipment and parts for all bicycles at **half usual prices.** A limited number of second hand bicycles taken in trade will be closed **out at once, at $3 to $8 each.**

RIDER AGENTS wanted in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1915 model ***Ranger*** furnished by us.

It Costs You Nothing to learn what we offer you and how we can do it. You will be astonished and convinced. **Do not buy** a bicycle, tires or sundries until you get our catalog and new special offers. **Write today.**

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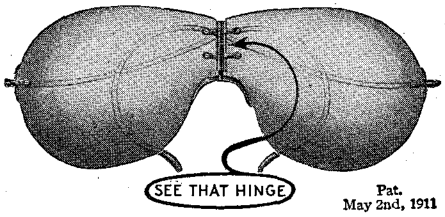
THE AUTOGLAS



The Only Comfortable Goggle
The Only Efficient Eye Protector

The hinged centerpiece which is the distinguishing feature of the Autoglas allows the lenses to conform to the curves of the face and excludes all dust, wind and flying particles. The lenses are ground glass and curved in shape, ensuring comfort and perfect sight and allowing unobstructed vision in all directions.

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something of a philosopher, and he used to say: "The danger of being shot is very small; the trail of a bullet is very small; the space around you, as compared with the trail of a bullet, is as 1,000,000 to 1, so the chances of being hit are in that same proportion."

But it didn't work out with Chapman at all. He was hit the very first day, in the arm.

Actual descriptions of the entrenchments would probably differ widely, according to their locality and the particular army that happened to be occupying them. Rader's description is for the Foreign Legion's trenches. Whether it fits others or not is as may be. He writes:

> The trenches are an underground city filled with unspeakably dirty citizens. They are in a tangle of sunken streets, the houses are holes in the earth, and the streets, in my district, converged in one place, which Americans called "Longacre Square," into a very exclusive triangle where all the officers lived. There are street-signs, too, telling how to reach this or that officer's hole in the ground, and now and then there are danger-signs, warning the passer-by to keep his head low.
>
> It was a two-mile journey through the trenches from our front to the rear trench, and on this journey one would meet and pass many men. The soldiers always speak to each other at such meetings just as two men pass the time of day on a country road. The lieutenant is practically the mayor of this underground city; the sergeants might be likened to policemen.
>
> There is trading under way too. Tobacco is the money, and the storekeeper is the chap who at any certain time has more of some one thing than he wants and less of another than he needs, so that every man is a merchant at one time or another.
>
> Do you want to go to a music-hall? There's sure to be a certain dugout somewhere in the trenches where musical men gather. In our trench George Ullard, a negro from Galveston, Tex., played wonderfully on a banjo with one string, and in our mud-hut there was the music of mouth-organs, an accordion, and Ullard's banjo every night. The German trench was only forty-five feet away from us at this point, and they used to listen to us every evening and cheer us.
>
> There are artists, too, in this strange colony. Almost every day there was a wooden tombstone or two to prepare. It was my duty to decorate the tombstone with some sort of design, and a Belgian named Armine always did the lettering. You might find us almost any forenoon working away with a red-hot poker, burning names and decorations on a wooden cross which we had constructed out of any pieces of wood we could find.

The American has one festal day all to himself—Thanksgiving day—and the rites of that festival are ever observed—albeit not "solemnly"—wherever two or more Americans happen to be congregated on the proper Thursday. The Foreign Legion, or part of it, had a Thanksgiving dinner last year, and it was prepared in the following manner:

> There were three Americans in my

PURE WATER IS INDISPENSABLE TO HEALTH.
POLAND WATER can be obtained everywhere.
Drink Poland at home and away from home, and avoid the consequences of a change of water.

machine-gun squad of sixteen men—Eugene Jacobs, who still owns a butcher shop in Pawtucket, R. I.; Victor Chapman, of New York, and myself—and on Thanksgiving day we arranged a feast in our hut. José Ames, an Argentinian, heard that we had picked up some stray chickens and had shot a goose, and that Jacobs was cooking them for some sort of a banquet, and he invited himself, saying: "I know what Thanksgiving day is, and I'm South-American, so I think I ought to come."

The other twelve men in the squad didn't know what Thanksgiving day was, but they knew chicken when they smelled it, so we invited all of them. The chicken was served out of a huge, magnificent old china bowl, which we had found in the deserted house of the mayor of a small town near by. Chapman, who knows antiques when he sees them, said the bowl was at least 100 years old, and that he was going to take it home with him when he left the trenches; but one day when we permitted five infantrymen of a newly arrived division to sleep in our hut a shell struck the roof, broke the bowl, and killed the five men. We left the men and bowl buried in the caved-in hut, and built a new house.

The same three Americans were alive a month later and able to share in the "Christmas truce," which, by the way, some Germans have insisted could never have existed anywhere along the line. He calls it a "marvelous" Christmas truce, and marvelous it must have seemed to these men who had been in the same trenches for twenty consecutive days when Christmas dawned. As he says:

For twenty days we had faced that strip of land, forty-five feet wide, between our trench and that of the Germans, that terrible No Man's Land, dotted with dead bodies, crisscrossed by tangled masses of barbed wire. That little strip of land was as wide and as deep and as full of death as the Atlantic Ocean; as uncrossable as the spaces between stars; as terrible as human hate. And the sunshine of the bright Christmas morning fell on it as brightly as if it were a lover's lane or the aisle in some grand cathedral.

In the description that follows, of how the truce came to be, there is a something that catches the breath. There will here and there be found an optimist—a sentimentalist, if you will—who will wonder whether peace may not some day come in just the way that the truce came that morning. We read:

I don't know how the truce began in other trenches, but in our hole Nadeem began it—Nadeem, a Turk, who believes that Mahommed and not Christ was the Prophet of God. The sunshine of the morning seemed to get into Nadeem's blood. He was only an enthusiastic boy, always childishly happy, and when we noticed, at the regular morning shooting-hour, that the German trenches were silent Nadeem began to make a joke of it. He drew a target on a board, fastened it on a pole, and stuck it above the trench, shouting to the Germans:

"See how well you can shoot."

Within a minute the target had been

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Think of the convenience of this! Suppose that you wish change for one dollar. Instantly, automatically, without the chance of a mistake your dollar may be had as—one silver dollar—or as two half dollars—or as one half and two quarters—or as four quarters—or as one half, one quarter, one dime, two nickels and five pennies.

It has proven invaluable in hundreds of Stores, Offices, Banks, Restaurants, Theatres, and Railroad Ticket Offices, Amusement Parks and wherever the rapid and correct making of change is essential to success.

As a creator of business efficiency—as an eliminator of wasted time, as a safeguard against costly and annoying error it is just as indispensable as the telephone—the typewriter or the adding machine. And its use right in your business is just as logical. Write today. Address Dept. L. D.-4.

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IT'S THE LONG MILEAGE in **LEE** Pneumatic Tires that makes them worth the higher prices cheerfully paid for them—the mileage and the guaranteed freedom from Puncture and Blow-out. Details of splendid materials and costly hand workmanship in new booklet "L."

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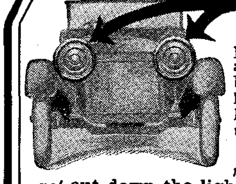

KLEARGLOW will prevent accidents and arrests caused by glaring headlights, or by lack of light, the result of using "dimmers." KLEARGLOW is *not* a dimmer—*does not* cut down the light, but *does* do away with the glare. "Dimmers" are dangerous—KLEARGLOW is safe.

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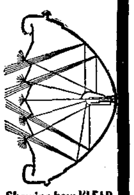

conforms to all laws covering automobile headlights. Goes in place of present headlight glass. Put on in ten minutes. Travel anywhere without removing it. Made of scientifically designed glass surfaces in one piece.

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Showing how KLEARGLOW casts its rays

H. G. PARO 729 Michigan Boulevard Building Chicago, Ill.

bull's-eyed. Nadeem pulled it down, pasted little bits of white paper where shots had struck, and held it up again so that the Germans could see their score. In doing so, Nadeem's head appeared above the trench, and we heard him talking across the No Man's Land. Thoughtlessly I raised my head, too. Other men did the same. We saw hundreds of German heads appearing. Shouts filled the air. What miracle had happened? Men laughed and cheered. There was Christmas light in our eyes and I know there were Christmas tears in mine.

There were smiles, smiles, smiles, where in days before there had been only rifle-barrels. The terror of No Man's Land fell away. The sounds of happy voices filled the air. We were all unhumanly happy for that one glorious instant—English, Portuguese, Americans, and even Nadeem, the Turk—and savages as we had been, cavemen as we were, the awfulness of war had not filled the corners of our hearts where love and Christmas live. I think Nadeem was first to sense what had happened. He suddenly jumped out of the trench and began waving his hands and cheering. The hatred of war had been suddenly withdrawn and it left a vacuum in which we human beings rushed into contact with each other. You felt their handshakes—double handshakes, with both hands—in your heart.

And so a truce of an hour was arranged. But at the end of the hour the men failed to go back to their trenches. There was talk, and there were songs; more than that:

"We're to have a band in our trenches to-night, and we want you to hear it," said the Germans as they bade us good-by and as we shook the hands that might slay us on the morrow. After supper we heard a sudden blast of music that thrilled us. A little German band had crept into the German trenches and announced itself with a grand chord. Then came the unexpected strains of the "Marseillaise." The Frenchmen went almost frantic with delight. Then came our turn when the band played "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary."

George Ullard, our negro cook, who came from Galveston, got out a mouth-organ and almost burst his lungs playing "Die Wacht am Rhein." The silence in the German trenches was a thousand times more eloquent than the blast of cheers that came when George had finished. There was no shooting all night until about six o'clock in the morning, when the sound of rifles was heard far down the trench.

And then came the day after Christmas:

Nadeem couldn't measure human nature unerringly. He had been the first to feel the holiday spirit of Christmas day, but, on this day after Christmas, he failed to sense the grimness of war that had fallen over the trenches during the night. Early in the morning he jumped out of the trench and began waving his hands again. John Street, an American, who had been an evangelist in St. Louis, jumped out with him, and began to shout a morning greeting to a German he had made friends with the day before.

There was a sudden rattle of rifle-fire and Street fell dead, with a bullet through his head. The sun was shining down again on a world gone mad.

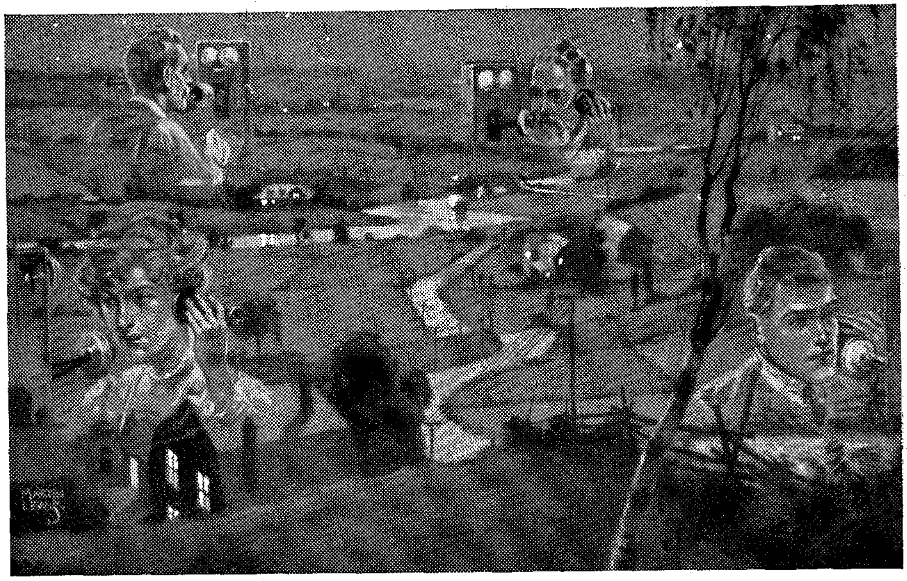
THE GERMAN INVADERS' HANDY-BOOK

If you were to pick up a tattered note-book on the street one day, and, on examining it idly, suddenly become aware that it was the diary of your worst enemy, in which were recorded his complete plans for entering your house, catechizing your family, making himself at home in the guest-room on the second floor, and then ordering the best in the larder for dinner—your shock would be severe, but slightly similar to that recently suffered by the British populace when there was presented to them a "German Knapsack Dictionary," containing words and phrases useful to invaders in billeting their troops, requisitioning stores, taking hostages, and performing other little attentions in the course of an invasion. These phrases, says the New York *Press*, are contained in two chapters of the book, of which the rest is concerned with military and naval terms. There are also a list of names of the more important localities in England, two maps, and several pages of the rank and title of British officers. Of the two chapters particularly startling to Englanders we are told:

> *Geisch* (hostage) is a hint that a German army would operate in England in the same way that it has behaved in the territory it has invaded on the Continent, *i.e.*, by taking hostages.
>
> The Germans are told the English for "hand-to-hand fighting" and "extended formation."
>
> Even the dictates of gallantry are not forgotten, for the phrase "Give me a kiss" is set out especially for their benefit.
>
> In any illustration of the use of a preposition of time or place London is always chosen for the example, *e.g.*, *London liegt an der Themse*. *Mord* means "murder" and *Mordbrenner* means "incendiary"—words the Germans might think about. The pseudo-invaders of England are instructed in the phrases to "cry quarter" and "no quarter" and "flag of truce."

Next comes *Gespräche—Das Quartiermachen*, or billeting. What is not in the interrogative is in the imperative, each sentence being followed by the phonetical spelling:

> Where does the Mayor (head local authority) live? Show me to him! Send him here!
>
> Give me billets for 5 officers, 220 men, and 8 horses.
>
> Send somebody with me who will show me the rooms for the officers.
>
> Is that the room for the officer? Don't you have a larger room? The rooms must be heated to-morrow. Put clean sheets on the bed.
>
> See that the captain may have lunch immediately after arriving.
>
> Have any sick horses been in this stable? Take that cow away!
>
> Give notice by the drum that the inhabitants will have to furnish the food for the soldiers quartered with them.
>
> Every soldier will be entitled to one and a quarter pounds of meat—in addition to



Neighborizing the Farmer

One of the most significant facts of our telephone progress is that one-fourth of the 9,000,000 telephones in the Bell System are rural.

In the days when the telephone was merely a "city convenience," the farms of the country were so many separated units, far removed from the centers of population, and isolated by distance and lack of facilities for communication.

But, as the telephone reached out beyond cities and towns, it completely transformed farm life. It created new rural neighborhoods here, there and everywhere.

Stretching to the farthest corners of the states, it brought the remotest villages and isolated places into direct contact with the larger communities.

Today, the American farmer enjoys the same facilities for instant, direct communication as the city dweller. Though distances between farms are reckoned in miles as the crow flies, the telephone brings every one as close as next door. Though it be half a day's journey to the village, the farmer is but a telephone call away.

Aside from its neighborhood value, the telephone keeps the farmer in touch with the city and abreast of the times.

The Bell System has always recognized rural telephone development as an essential factor of Universal Service. It has co-operated with the farmer to achieve this aim.

The result is that the Bell System reaches more places than there are post offices and includes as many rural telephones as there are telephones of all kinds in Great Britain, France and Germany combined.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service

A Terra Cotta TILE ROOF

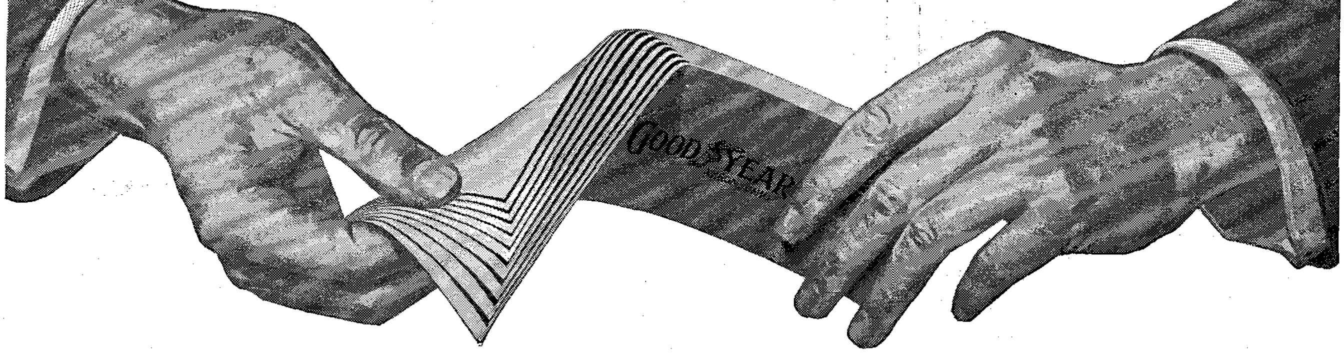
affords a protection which is absolutely leak-proof, moisture-proof, and lasts forever—only roof which is absolutely fire-proof.

Our illustrated booklet, "The Roof Beautiful," printed in colors, contains views of many beautiful homes with roofs of Terra Cotta Tiles and is sent free to any one upon request.

LUDOWICI-CELADON CO.
Manufacturers of Terra Cotta Roofing Tiles
1110-20 Monroe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Goodyear Laminated Tubes

These many thin layers of pure rubber are vulcanized
together into one solid, extra-heavy tube.



This Inner Tube Can't Leak

It Outlasts Any Tire

We make for Goodyear tire users a heavy Laminated Tube. It has helped us much in making Goodyear Tires the most popular tires in the world.

Many a tire trouble is due to a leaky Tube. Our Tube construction, plus our extra thickness, makes inherent leaks impossible. And it gives a Tube which, by countless records, outwears any tire.

Now we invite users of rival tires to test this super-tube. That's a certain way, in our estimation, to win you to Goodyear Tires.

Built in Many Layers

Instead of making—by machinery—a solid rubber Tube, we roll the pure rubber into very thin sheets.

The reason is this: In thick rubber, flaws and foreign matter often go undetected. A consequent weakness may go clear through. In thin sheets, the slightest flaw shows up in inspection and is eliminated.

Goodyear Laminated Tubes are made by wrapping layer on layer of these thin, perfect sheets. Then we vulcanize these layers into a solid rubber Tube.

To prevent leaking in the valve patch we make it part of the Tube. Our valve patch is not stuck on.

Made Extra-Thick

For extra wear and protection we give you extra thickness. This is one of our extremes. This year, to our smaller tubes, we added 12½ per cent. To our larger tubes we added 16⅔ per cent—all pure rubber.

That's an average addition of 14 per cent, to Tubes already famous for thickness and endurance.

Prices Reduced 20 Per Cent

On February 1st we reduced our Tube prices by 20 per cent. Lower rubber and mammoth production made possible this saving, despite our added weight.

Now Goodyear Laminated Tubes, built as we describe, cost practically the same as others.

Get these Tubes, whatever tire you use. Let them reveal the Goodyear standards to you. Then remember that Goodyear Fortified Tires embody those standards too. They also have costly and exclusive features, which are bettered every year. And their prices have been thrice reduced—a total of 45 per cent—in two years.

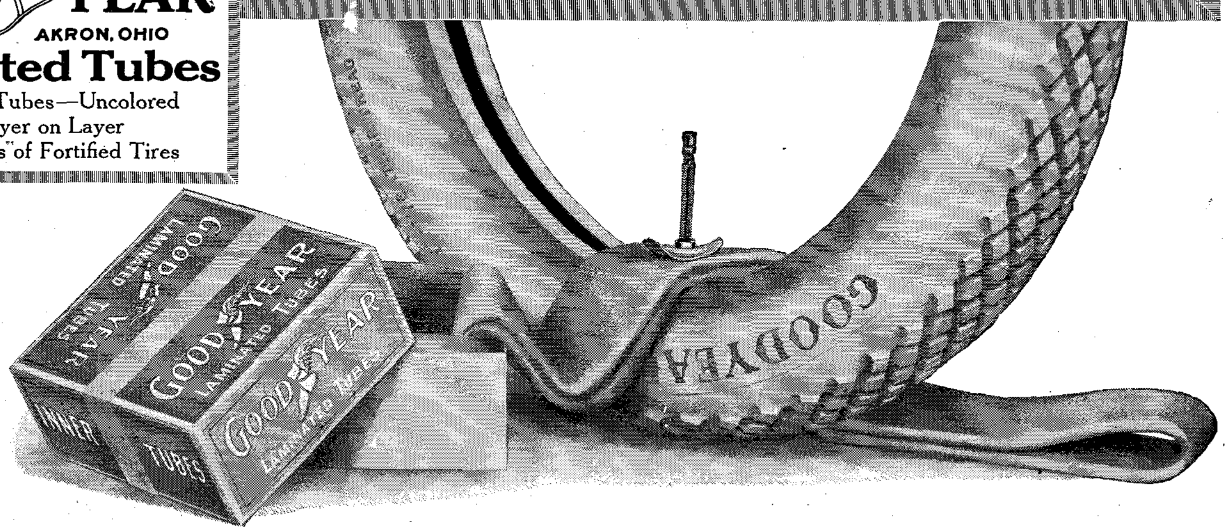
Any dealer will supply you Goodyear Tires or Tubes.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

GOOD YEAR
AKRON, OHIO
Laminated Tubes
Extra Heavy Tubes—Uncolored
Built Layer on Layer
By the Makers of Fortified Tires

Always Gray

Goodyear Laminated Tubes are gray, the color of pure rubber. A pure rubber tube must be gray. We find that friction heat—a tube's worst enemy—is much reduced by omitting foreign ingredients.



that, a pint of beer. For the night every soldier must have at least a straw bed, a pillow, and a blanket.

Take care that my orders are strictly obeyed. I shall hold you responsible for that.

Any resistance will be severely punished.

The community (*oder* municipality) will have to pay a heavy contribution.

Whoever makes an attempt on one of my soldiers will be condemned to death.

The village will be razed.

The Mayor will certainly be shot.

You will answer with your life for their safety.

In other phrases in the book are found many hints to the English as to what invasion might mean to them, as, for example:

Show me to my room! That dirty hole? What do you think?

What? You have no other room in this big house? Open the doors! I am going to choose a room myself. Here I shall stay. Take these things out of the room!

Quick! I should like to have something to eat. A light refreshment will do for the present. Bread, butter, cheese, and some meat. Some wine, a bottle of beer, a glass of milk. I am very thirsty.

See that I am not disturbed! Don't make any noise! Now I want to sleep for an hour. At two o'clock you will have dinner ready. Call me when dinner is ready.

Then come praise, indeed, and a touch of politeness:

The food is well cooked. May I ask for a little more beer? Don't you have a better sort of beer?

Next a strange request for an English housewife to meet:

Will you give us some matches and a bootjack?

To-morrow morning we must have breakfast in due time. We should like to have coffee or a milk soup.

Make some sandwiches for us to take along with! Fill this bottle with coffee!

Soon comes the section *Auf Vorposten und Patronille*—on outpost and patrol duty. Among other forms of challenge is the following:

Halloo! Why are you roving about here? Come here!

Walk in front of me! Be silent! You have only to answer my questions!

You seem suspicious to me. Show me your pocketbook!

You will stay here until further notice. If you make any attempt to escape you will be shot.

A series of queries with regard to roads and distances and other data causes us to imagine a dumfounded countryman, with bayonets in unpleasant proximity to his ribs, obliged to undergo the following catechism:

Is that village occupied by troops? When did the troops arrive there? What number of men do you think are there? Well? About two or three companies? How many officers were with them? Was there any artillery? How many guns? Did you see any cavalry?

Speak the truth! A lie could cost your life.

Has the village been prepared for defense? Are there any barricades at the entrances? Is there a church in the village? Is there a castle or any strongly built house?

Where are the enemy's outposts? Didn't you see any hostile patrols in that part?

Stress is laid on the value of information so procured, for there is more to the same effect—polite conversation over the muzzle of a gun:

How strong was the patrol? Where did it come from, and in what direction did it ride on? Was it commanded by an officer?

Keep close by the side of my horse! On the first attempt to escape, or if you take me the wrong way, I shall shoot you.

Stay here! I will call the miller myself. Halloo, miller! Have any hostile troops marched through this place?

You do not speak the truth! Here are distinct and quite new traces. I am sure there must have been a bivouac here.

The Sherlock-Holmesian German does not proceed to order the miller's instant execution, but plies him with further questions. We are then given a glimpse of a reconnoitering party riding on and taking a British dispatch-rider by surprize:

Halt! Surrender! Don't move or you will be shot at! Dismount and put down your arms! What is your mission? Give me your message, your letter! You are a prisoner! Mount again, and give the reins of your horse to that hussar!

At last comes the section on *Betreibung*—requisitioning. Subjoined are salient passages:

Mr. Mayor (*oder* sir), I have orders to carry out a requisition of food and forage in this place. I hope you will not compel me to apply force.

Within an hour you will have to furnish on the spot —— head of cattle, —— hundredweights of oats, flour, hay, —— hectoliters of wine, potatoes.

In case of refusal you will be arrested. I shall cause my soldiers to take the articles required where I shall find them. You see, your refusal would be of no use. Any resistance of the inhabitants would be severely punished.

You will get a receipt for the articles furnished. By virtue of this receipt you will be compensated later on.

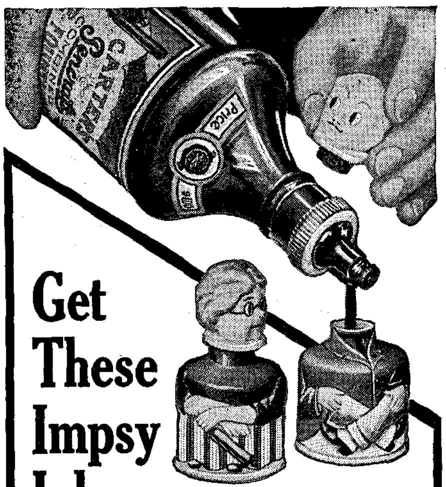
Make a resolution! I have not much time! You will not be able to call for assistance. All exits are watched.

You have a lot of fowls; you will furnish 300 eggs! Your fowls don't lay? Well, then, we will take all these useless creatures with us and slaughter them. Eggs or fowls! You may choose!

The second chapter concerns the transport of prisoners, and details of the necessary journey through English villages:

Silence! Nobody is allowed to talk! Away with the pipes (cigars)! Take your hands out of your pockets!

When I speak to you you have to assume a military attitude.



Get These Impsy Ink-Bottles Today

Make a place on your desk for them and they'll *find* a place in your affections, for Mr. and Mrs. Carter Inx are the happiest, cheeriest married couple in all Inkdom. You can keep them happy by giving them

Carter Inx

Mr. Inx insists on a diet of Carter's Pencraft, as he's then useful for fountain as well as steel pens; the "Mrs." wants Carter's Carmine. The Inx family will set you back just 25 cents. See your stationer, or send us a quarter with the coupon below. A novel booklet, "Ink Facts," which goes with the couple, will save you from ink-worries.

Pencraft, by the way, is two or three inks in one bottle—an office ink, a fountain-pen ink and a home ink. Equally good for all uses by Father, Mother or Sister.

THE CARTER'S INK CO.
Boston, Mass.
New York Chicago Montreal

Largest Manufacturers of Writing Inks, Adhesives, Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Papers in America.

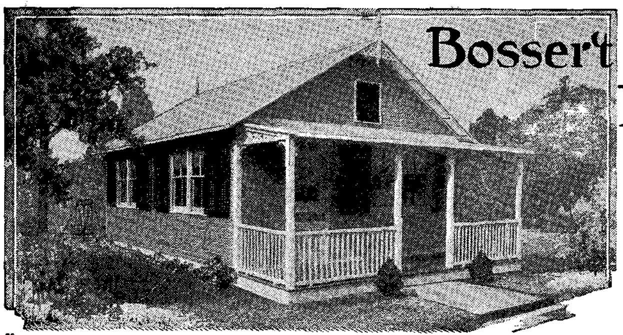
Gentlemen:—Here's a quarter. Send me Mr. and Mrs. Carter Inx.

Name____________________

Street____________________

City and State____________________

L. D.—2



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This Bossert Redibilt Bungalow, 18 x 24, 3 rooms. $750 absolutely complete. Immediate delivery.

THE BOSSERT WAY—This is the last and perfected link in the portable house idea.

Bossert Redibilt Homes

"Not Even a Nail to Buy"

Are as strong, permanent and well designed and constructed as though you had employed an architect and a high-priced contractor to do the work by day labor.

Two men can erect a whole Bossert Redibilt Home, with no other tool but a monkey wrench, in a day or two. Think of the saving in time and money! Every house is complete—brass hardware, sections ready painted at factory in two colors outside and oiled inside (you select the colors), blinds and doors ready hung—everything guaranteed to fit accurately—*all* made of the finest timber that grows.

Each section has Bossert air chambers like a hollow tile house—air chambers are lined with felt paper—the roofs covered with galvanized iron, and air-chambers there are lined with asbestos. Comfortable in any climate or temperature. Prices from $300 up—F. O. B. Brooklyn.

The Bungalow illustrated will give you every comfort required. Put it up in the country or seashore and let your family enjoy life as never before.

Those who can are invited to inspect our 32 acre plant. Be sure and write for our complete catalog of many different Bossert Redibilt Homes, Garages, Stables, Boathouses, etc.

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Rats, Mice, Roaches

—exterminated in one night. No mixing, no muss, no trouble with Rat Bis-Kit Poison. Place a little of either kind wherever these pests annoy you. They quickly seek it; eat it, die outdoors, hunting water. Results guaranteed or money refunded.

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Biscuits (for rats and mice) 15c and 25c packages. Paste (for roaches, water-bugs, rats and mice) 15c, 25c and $1.00 tubes. Keeps indefinitely. At any druggist or direct from us prepaid.

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saws clean and smooth, does not crack or break, always lies flat, does not shrink or warp, can be papered without any misgivings.

Give the credit for these and other strong Compo-Board features to the wood core construction, and look for the wood core when you buy, if you want to be sure of getting the genuine.

Write for sample piece and book of original home interior suggestions.

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My "Ideal" is to Cut Cooking Costs

And to make your food taste better. 25 years' experience tells me mine is a good "IDEAL"—high in quality and results, but low in price. Makes your food more appetizing, more delicious, more nourishing. Cooks the flavor and values **in** and **not out** of the food. Requires no attention—works while you sleep or go about other duties. Saves time and work, trouble and bother. Tests prove it actually saves 80% of fuel. **Thus, in a short time, it will pay for itself.** To cut cooking costs and enjoy better meals get an

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IDEAL GUARANTEED Fireless Cookstove **Roasts, Bakes, Steams, Stews and Boils Perfectly**

Nine sizes. All have strong cabinet-built outer case of special "vulcanized" solid oak. Separate cover for each compartment. Insulation packed in by hand. Patented Water Seal top—automatic Heat Control valve with in-built Condenser. **Seamless** cooking compartments and utensils. **"IDEAL" brand, made by us,** of extra heavy pure aluminum, guaranteeing long life. Triplicate pails and half round sets permit cooking two or three articles in one compartment at the same time. My big Free Book explains the whole of fireless cooking. Write for it and name of nearest reliable Dealer today. Address

C. E. SWARTZBAUGH, President, The Toledo Cooker Company, 1354 West Bancroft St., Toledo, Ohio
Also Mfrs. of "IDEAL" Aluminum Cooking Utensils. Ask your dealer. Catalog free.

Every insubordination and every breach of discipline will be severely punished.

In the restaurant military severity is slightly relaxed, for we find the German invader asking, "Which is the best hotel in this place?" He goes there, and orders a substantial meal; but he becomes a trifle impatient, and cries:

> Waiter, make haste! We don't like to wait a quarter of an hour for every glass of beer.
>
> We want another waiter. Otherwise, we shall send for some soldiers to attend on us.

Unpleasant as this might be for the Islanders, there is a gleam of joy for them in the concluding passage quoted:

> I want to pay (*oder*, my bill, please). Supper, one brandy (whisky), and three glasses of beer. Here are five shillings (is a crown)!

A WAIF IN THE WAR-ZONE

ADOLPH VOSS, who has probably returned, by now, to his home in Newark, New Jersey, was not a real waif, but rather a boy adventurer, when he set sail for Europe last June, before the war broke out. Why shouldn't he work his way across the ocean if he wanted to? After all, it was his world, into which he had been born in no way differently from the other hundreds of millions of people. But however reasonable this may have appeared to him at that time, the war, implacable and unreasonable, spoiled his plans completely. In the Chicago *Tribune* James O'Donnell Bennett tells of his meeting with Adolph one afternoon in the consulate at Aachen, Germany:

> He had a pair of mild blue eyes, an honest smile, an undaunted soul, and not much else to recommend him, unless you counted shivers as an asset.
>
> He was ragged but clean, and he had 40 pfennigs (10 cents) in his pocket.
>
> Without preliminaries he said, "I ran away from home last June." The absence of diplomatic extenuation in the announcement immediately caught Mr. Damm's fancy, and he set the consular machinery going in Adolph's behalf.
>
> When the lad left he had a paper with a big red seal on it, and a handful of marks. The paper recommended him to the good offices of European Powers and potentates, and the marks, supplemented by the generosity of his fellow men—whom Adolph has found a reasonably dependable quantity—will keep him in food till he reaches Rotterdam.
>
> With the *Wanderlust* strong within him, the mild-eyed Adolph left Newark last June and sailed for Bremen as servant to a ship's officer—did his washing and polished his shoes for him.
>
> He said he thought there would be more chances to get on in the world in Europe than in America, especially as he could speak both English and German. Didn't I think, he asked, that it would have been so if the war hadn't come?
>
> Anyway, he was caught in the vortex, and, so far as I could get the hang of his laconic narrative, he has been wandering

trustfully over the distracted face of the earth ever since, earning a few pfennigs sometimes by doing odd jobs about farm-houses or by running errands and carrying parcels for soldiers. When he had no money he ate with the soldiers and other good-natured people.

Until he tried to cross the borders into Holland on the morning of their meeting, the boy had not had one suspicion of trouble with the authorities in spite of the fact that he had nothing in the nature of credentials in his possession. At the Dutch border, however,

The German military authorities told him to go to the Aachen police and the police sent him to the consulate. When he first came into the office he broke down and cried over the passport problem, then straightened up and answered questions with the precise "*Ja wohl*" and the rigid posture he has picked up from the soldiers.

As an observer of European affairs in war-time he has accomplished what many correspondents, both German and neutral, have been unable to accomplish, even when they had credentials in every pocket.

It is the more remarkable that he should have escaped arrest, since in every inn in the Rhineland hang military proclamations ordering the detention of all wandering people who stick to a job only two or three days and then move on to the next village.

I asked him whether he had found things interesting.

"Kind of," he said in his placid way, but now he wanted to go home.

He had one dose of bitter bad luck. One day when he was wandering in the fields around Cologne he ran straight across a rifle-range where some recruits were at target-practise, he never seeing the targets at all. A bullet grazed his knee and brought him down.

"What happened then?" I asked.

"They took care of me," he answered.

"Sent you to a hospital?"

"Yes, sir."

Then he held his knee.

"It was here," he said. "I mended the pants."

So he had. The two-inch tear made by the bullet he had gathered together with awkward stitches.

He said the bad knee hadn't made it any easier for him to do his tramping, especially as besides that hurt he had once got his foot run over by a taxicab.

He said he had kept the money he earned on shipboard as long as he could, and after that—well, here he was. It seemed that even in war-time the world had had heart enough to keep this waif from perishing.

Before he left the consulate a delightful side of the boy came out—a side that seemed to me as American as possible. He asked in quite a matter-of-fact, business-man's way whether the consul could let him have some American newspapers, for tho he could speak German he couldn't read it very well. So the consul gathered up some, and he started away, pleased as Punch.

A little later he fell heir to that correspondent's overcoat which used to make McCutcheon and Cobb laugh, and, tho it was too big for him, he said it would be a fine thing to sleep in in a cold railway station at night.

He had to come up to the hotel for that,

Barrett Specification Roofs

Photo by Engineering News, N. Y.

Storehouse of Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, Salem, Mass. Builders—Eastern Expanded Metal Co. Engineers in charge of this building are now organized as N. E. Concrete Construction Co., Boston, Mass. Roofing Contractors—Warren Bros., Boston, Mass.

In the path of the great Salem fire—

THIS warehouse was in the centre of the great Salem fire of 1914 which swept over 250 acres of the city. It was built of reinforced concrete and roofed along the lines of The Barrett Specification. In the fierce path of flame, the rain-water conductors and the zinc flashings at the edge of this roof were melted down, but the roof itself was left intact.

After the fire the building stood, ready for immediate use, among the prostrate ruins of its neighbors. The fire underwriters in their official report said:

> "*The flames and smoke were driven toward these from a burning area extending over a mile back and a third of a mile in width and swept these mills along their exposed front of about a quarter of a mile in length with a heat which no ordinary construction could withstand.*"

The test was a triumph for reinforced concrete and this type of roofing. No wonder Barrett Specification Roofs take the base rate of fire insurance!

Barrett Specification Roofs are not expensive. In fact, they are the least costly of any permanent roofing; they cost nothing to maintain, for they require no painting, coating, or tinkering.

Special Note

We advise incorporating in plans the full wording of The Barrett Specification in order to avoid any misunderstanding. If any abbreviated form is desired, however, the following is suggested:

ROOFING — Shall be a Barrett Specification Roof laid as directed in printed Specification, revised August 15, 1911, using the materials specified and subject to the inspection requirement.

We should ilke to send every architect, engineer and building owner a copy of the Underwriters' Laboratories report on Barrett Specification Roofs. Address our nearest office.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Cleveland Cincinnati
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THE PATERSON MFG. CO., Limited: Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver
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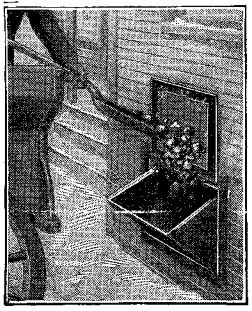
TRADE B MARK

Majestic Coal Chute and Underground Garbage Receiver



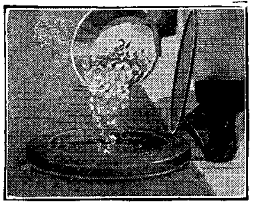
These new modern home necessities protect your health, house and lawn. The combination coal chute and burglar proof cellar window is easily installed in any old or new house.

The Underground Garbage Receiver is clean and sanitary, and protects the garbage from flies, dogs, cats, mice and vermin. Exposed garbage breeds disease. Use a Majestic—and be safe. Architects and Physicians endorse it. Ask your dealer or

WRITE FOR CATALOG

which gives complete information, description and prices.

THE MAJESTIC COMPANY, 510 Erie St., Huntington, Ind.
The Galt Stove & Furniture Co., Galt, Ontario, Can.



"Standard" BUILT-IN BATH

"Standard" Built-in Baths ("Conred" pattern shown above) are superior to baths on feet, yet their cost is so reasonable when you consider their advantages, that you can afford a "Standard" Built-in Bath.

Each is made complete in one piece, enameled inside and out, combining the beauty of china with the strength of iron.

They are made for building into either corner, in a recess or wall at back only, and are five inches lower than the ordinary type of bath on feet.

Look for the "Standard" Green and Gold Guarantee Label.

Ask your Architect or Plumber about "Standard" Built-in Baths or see all patterns in the "Standard" Showrooms. Our books "Standard" "Built-in Baths" and "Modern Bathrooms" sent free upon request to persons interested.

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Dept. 35 Pittsburgh

"Standard" Showrooms
New York............35-37 W. 31st St.
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Pittsburgh............106 Federal St.
Chicago,..........900 S. Michigan Ave.
St. Louis.....100-102 North Fourth St.
Cleveland............4409 Euclid Ave.
Cincinnati..............633 Walnut St.
Toledo.................311-321 Erie St.
Erie.........128-130 West Twelfth St.
Louisville.......319-323 West Main St.
Nashville......315-317 Tenth Ave., So.
New Orleans......846-866 Baronne St.
Houston, Tex...Preston & Smith Sts.
San Antonio, Tex....212-216 Losoya St.
Fort Worth, Tex. Front and Jones Sts.
San Francisco (Office)....Rialto Bldg.
Detroit, Mich (Office) Hammond Bldg.
Toronto, Can......59 Richmond St., E.
Hamilton, Can...20-28 Jackson St., W.

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Direct to you at factory prices. Beautiful, sanitary. Enameled snowy-white inside and out; revolving shelves, cork cushioned doors and covers; porcelain drinking water reservoir and cooling coil — attachable to city water system if desired.

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Guaranteed 25 years; lasts a lifetime. Adopted and used by U. S. Government. Easy payment plan. Freight prepaid. Write today for handsome free catalog. WHITE FROST REFRIGERATOR CO., Dept. D1, Jackson, Michigan

and when he passed the porter in the *entresol* I suppose he looked pretty seedy, and felt it, for when he was leaving he said:

"I was ashamed to come here, and now with all these things I'll be ashamed to go out. What'll they think?"

"They'll think you're a friend of mine," I said, and that comforted him a bit.

But to save his pride I had to see him to the street.

Here's hoping he gets safe back home. He's too good a sort for our country to lose.

"I liked him," said the consul, "because he wasn't fresh."

LEGISLATIVE LAPSES

DOUBTLESS the legislative mind, like many another, must skid at times. "Foolish legislation" is foolish, of course, but not frequent, and may be regarded as an excusable spree upon the part of the legislators, to relieve the monotony of caring for the public welfare. Recently the New York legislature passed a law providing for policewomen in New York. Policewomen, such as the bill provided for, were as unwanted as they were unwonted in that city; nobody knew what to do with them. From the news accounts, it appeared that the legislators themselves knew as little as any one what a policewoman was or why she was created. It was a legislative skid. It might be well to remark about here in a cautionary spirit that seemingly "freak" bills sometimes turn out upon investigation to owe much to newspaper imagination that has distorted a useful measure into a "scream." The El Paso (Tex.) *Times* enumerates sadly a few recent examples of legislative folly in its own and other States:

Minnesota—Law to prohibit the catching of frogs.

Kansas—Law to prohibit the use of face powder, hair-dye, or bleach, the piercing of ears and wearing of earrings.

Colorado—Laws to compel chickens to go to roost before 7 P.M. daily. Providing that bulls driven along the roads at night shall wear lights.

Massachusetts—Bachelors to pay annual tax of $5. Prohibiting the wearing of whiskers by doctors and dentists.

Nebraska—Laws compelling the National Guard to do ninety days' work each year on the roads and bridges of the State. Requiring dealers in stock food to pay a license of $25 per annum.

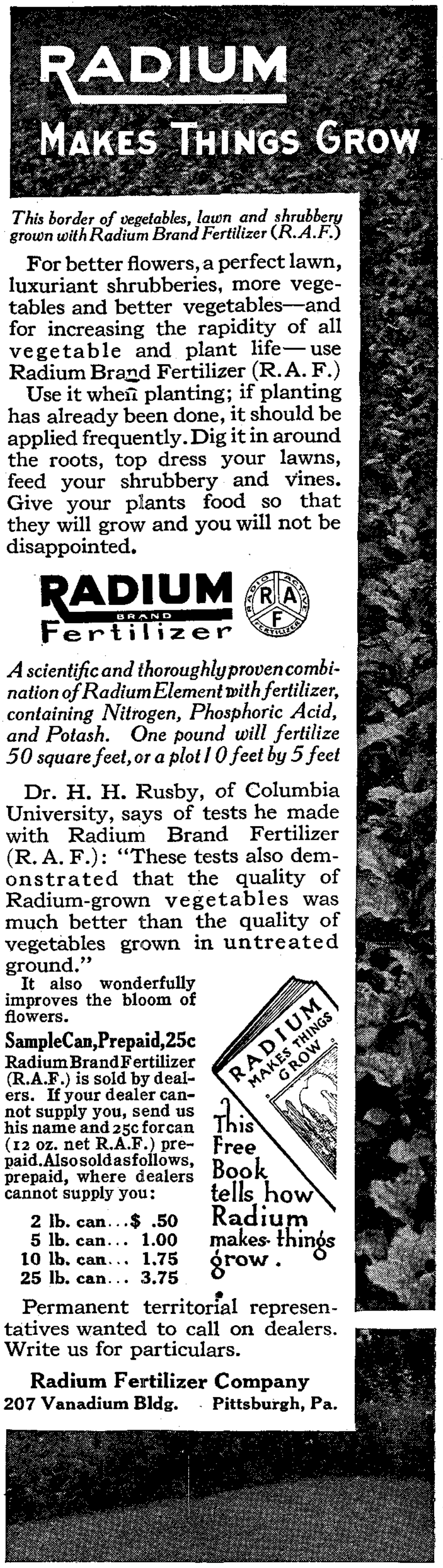
Texas—Compelling churchgoers to leave their artillery on the outside of church buildings.

Illinois—Forbidding the giving of tips to barbers, porters, hat-snatchers, etc. Taxing bachelors thirty years of age $50 per annum.

Minnesota—Law providing that lumberjacks shall be furnished with individual bathtubs.

North Dakota—Law establishing uniform thickness of sleigh-runners.

"Aspirants for vaudeville distinction," comments the Dayton (O.) *Journal*, "might profit by a close study of modern legislative proceedings."



This border of vegetables, lawn and shrubbery grown with Radium Brand Fertilizer (R.A.F.)

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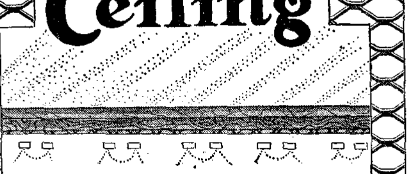

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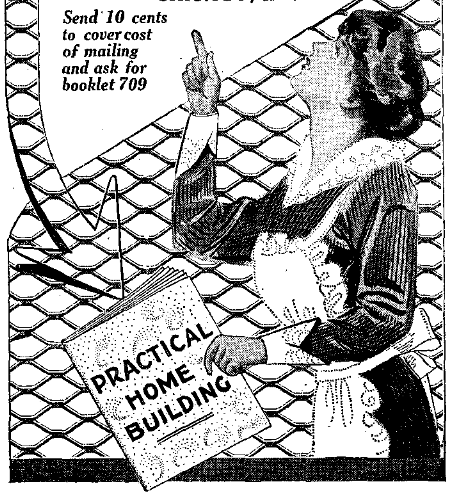

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THE TERMS OF PEACE

(*Continued from page* 1142)

conquered by the Empire of the Rising Sun, falls naturally to its right."

Such geographical rectifications, says *Le Petit Calaisien*, are a minor consideration to France:

"Territorial compensations, reparation that can be legitimately exacted, the redemption of lost provinces—these are questions which occupy only a secondary place in the minds of the people of France. The aim of the nation is at things much higher. France seeks to establish good faith, civilization, and human progress, and she is fighting for these aims against barbarians with the morals of a remote age."

From Tours comes a modest disclaimer; the editor of the *Journal d'Indre-et-Loire* refuses to pose as an authority. He writes:

"We civilians know nothing about the subject, nor do we care to know, but public opinion here is convinced that Germany must in some way or other be beaten to such a condition that she will for a century or so be unable to disturb the peace of the world. We French, of course, think that we must retake Alsace-Lorraine as a matter of course, and many of us are of the opinion that we should also secure a further strip of land along the left bank of the Rhine."

The Limoges *Gazette du Centre* says:

"A victorious France will gain from the war what we may call negative and positive advantages. The positive advantages are both territorial and economic, and first of these is the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine; . . . next, liberty of action in Morocco will not be disturbed by any more Germanic intrigues, and we shall be able to recover that part of the colony of the Congo which we recently abandoned. France will also take a new sphere of influence in Syria, and we shall again become officially the protector of the Catholics in Moslem lands. As regards the negative advantages, they will consist of the disappearance of imperialism and German militarism, with the consequent division of Germany into independent kingdoms."

Of all the countries consulted, we find the most voluminous discussion in the English press. Yet even here a disinclination to assume the prophetic mantle is very obvious, and many editors say frankly that they have no idea what the conditions of peace will be, or that they consider that the time has not yet arrived for fruitful discussion of the subject. Among those holding such views are the editors of the Plymouth *Western Morning News*, the Leeds *Yorkshire Post*, the Birmingham *Daily Post*, the Cardiff *South Wales Echo*, the South Wales *Daily News*, the Cardiff *Times*, the Bristol *Times and Mirror*, and the Belfast *News-Letter*.

Other British editors content themselves with quoting and commenting on Premier Asquith's statement in the House of Commons, which ran:

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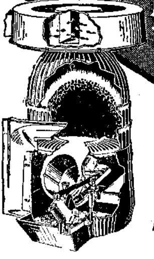

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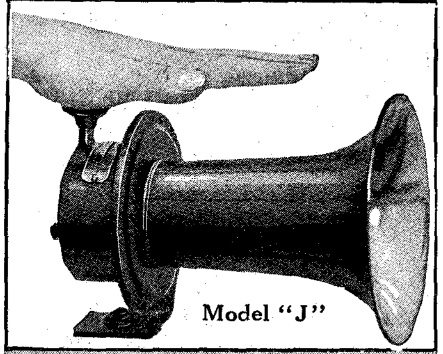

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"We shall never sheathe the sword which we have not lightly drawn until Belgium receives in full measure all, and more than all, she has sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression; until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed."

These sentiments are cordially indorsed by the Irish press. The Belfast *Northern Whig* says:

"What is the use of talking about peace when, as Mr. Asquith bluntly declared, there can be no peace till Prussian militarism has been smashed to pieces? The time, as Mr. Asquith said, has not yet come to discuss the terms of peace. The Empire has not given its blood and treasure for any half measures, or to see the war end as a drawn battle. The Allies will not now discuss terms of peace, but will grant them when Prussian militarism and greed and arrogance have been beaten to their knees."

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* quotes Mr. Asquith's words, and adds:

"These words stand to-day, and until such peace can be secured the country must bend all its energies to the prosecution of the war to victory."

The Premier's words also serve as a text for the Cork *Examiner*, which remarks:

"The terms to which Germany must submit have already been indicated by Mr. Asquith, and as the Allies have agreed not to treat separately with the enemy, these terms must be considered in full. Such is the restitution that Great Britain, France, and Russia demand from the invader that has ravaged Belgium."

In Scotland, too, the Prime Minister's opinions are very generally held, and the Glasgow *Herald* thinks that he is a much better guide than Mr. H. G. Wells, and is disposed to be a little annoyed with us for asking the question at all:

"In connection with the second branch of their inquiry, it might be enough to refer our American friends to the outpourings of those amateur statesmen—most of them writers of fiction in the antebellum days, and still to be distinguished from the common herd by the exuberance of their fancies—who have found an immense circle of tolerant readers in the United States. But, on the whole, it would be wiser for our transatlantic relatives to accept more authoritative guidance. Mr. Asquith is not nearly so ingenious as Mr. H. G. Wells. He is not an expert in providing 'Worlds while you wait.' It is sufficient compensation for all level-headed people that he can do something to realize his program, while novelists and critics are vaporing and capering in the sight of gods and men, with no certain result except that of making themselves ridiculous. We know what Mr. Asquith intends—the deliverance of Belgium and France from their oppressor and their recoupment for the wrongs they have endured, security for the rights of small nationalities, the consecration of public

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Another Glasgow paper, *The Evening Times*, is likewise a little touchy, as it remarks:

"It would be utterly absurd on the part of individuals in this country, however influential, to say dogmatically that this should be done, or that left undone. When the day of settlement arrives the work will be found difficult and complicated enough. To discuss it prematurely, and in such way as to seem as if this country were sole arbiter, would be the most dangerous folly."

Turning to the provincial press, we find a wide variety of views, most of them exceedingly indefinite, and we may quote from three prominent papers as examples. As a representative of the kindly school, we may cite the Derby *Daily Express*, which has a good word for Germany:

"With regard to the terms of peace, the most notable suggestion has been that of the President of our Chamber of Commerce, who advocates a commercial alliance of the three Powers after the war. Public opinion certainly desires that the Belgians may get their own back again and a little bit more, and that France may get her lost provinces. We do not want any land compensation from Germany; we do not want her humiliation, but merely a change of heart as regards militarism.

"I should like to add that there is no hatred of Germany in the least like the German hatred of England. We loathe the German methods in Belgium, but we recognize that the Germans are a great people, and a brave people, from whom we have much to learn—and much to avoid."

A typical example of the vague school is found in the forecasts of the Nottingham *Guardian:*

"The terms of peace on which this country will insist will be the liberation of France and Belgium from German invasion, and some compensation for the awful wrong inflicted upon those countries by the modern Huns. But we do not know, and it is no concern of ours to inquire, what terms of peace will be insisted on by either France or Russia, or by the other States which, altho now neutral, may claim the right to be heard when a time for settlement arrives. Many things may happen before then which no one can foresee. And it may safely be predicted that the Allied Powers will finish the war before beginning to discuss the terms of peace."

The Sheffield *Daily Telegraph* is a worthy representative of the school of more or less detailed prophecy. It considers—

"We should at least require to see Belgium fully compensated, both by an increase of territory and a money payment of not less than $500,000,000; and tho we desire no territorial expansion ourselves, we

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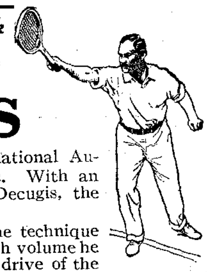

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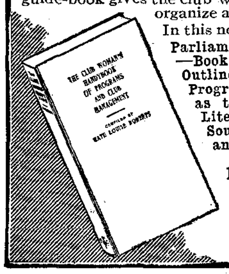
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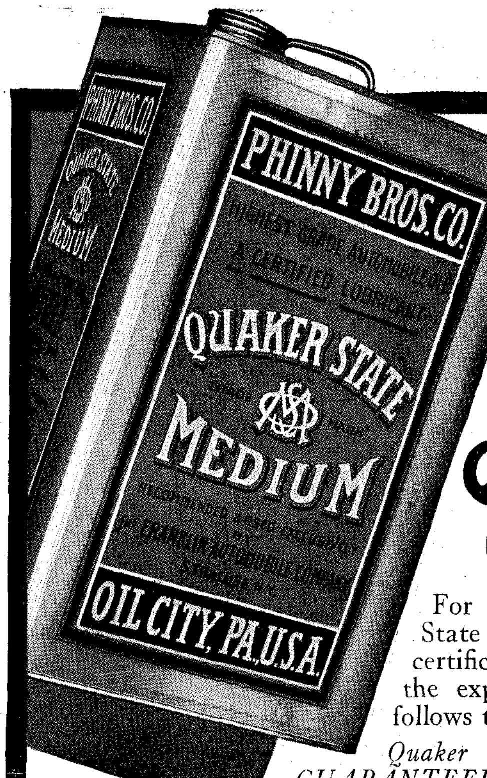

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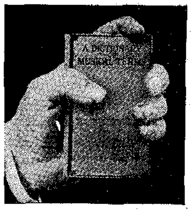

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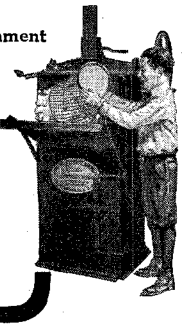

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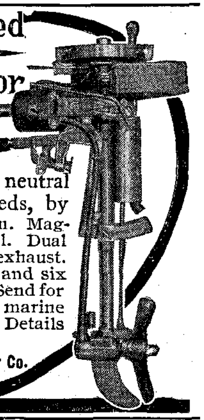

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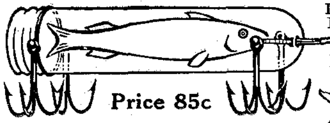

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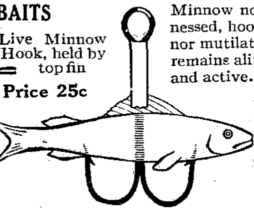

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should be compelled to annex those portions of the German Colonial Empire with which our existing colonies and commonwealths were intimately concerned. Probably we should insist upon some very drastic reductions in the German Navy, and we should want a share of any general war-indemnity that might be exacted.

"That is as far as this country is concerned. But then France would want something in the shape of a big slice of territory and a money payment. Russia would become a Mediterranean Power by the possession of the Dardanelles, and Germany and Austria would have to surrender their Polish territories in order that the new kingdom of Poland might be constituted. Servia must be reestablished and compensated. But to go into all that would require, not a paragraph, but a page, and, as we have said, such an exercise would be entirely futile until we are quite sure that the Allies will be in a position to insist upon their full demands."

Leaving the provinces for London, we come to a variety of interesting forecasts, few of which, however, emanate from the daily press. *The Westminster Gazette* deprecates the discussion both of peace and peace-terms, and proceeds to remark:

"If we are obliged to say in reference to the peace-rumors which are being set in circulation that we see no chance of successful intervention, it is not because we have political or territorial ambitions beyond the doing of justice to our Allies, but because, so long as the present German state of mind with its animosities and excesses lasts, we can see no prospect of the kind of peace which alone is worth having—a peace which would end these animosities and deliver us and our children from the perpetual menace of this struggle."

The London *New Witness* has a trenchant article entitled, "What Is the Minimum?" and comes to the conclusion that the minimum is "the utter destruction of the Prussian hegemony":

"It may indeed be doubted whether the rest of Germany would, when deprived of Prussian leadership, retain its enthusiasm for the idea of unity. German unity was never complete; the German Empire, within which other nationalities suffered oppression, will deserve no regret. If we were inclined to indulge a taste for map-making, instead of being concerned to define the irreducible conditions of a lasting peace, we might conjecture that two German kingdoms or confederations are likely to divide the Germanies between them (Prussia being excluded): one in the North, composed of Saxony, Westphalia, and the Thuringian States; the other in the South, in which Bavaria, Wurttemberg, and Baden might unite with Upper and Lower Austria and a part of Tyrol. Bohemia and Moravia on the one hand, Hungary proper on the other, would then be free to form completely independent units; while the remaining portions of the Dual Monarchy were shared between Servia and Montenegro, Roumania, Italy, and the new autonomous Poland."

The London *Economist* looks forward to radical changes in the map of Europe, and the creation of a number of buffer States:

"Along the Rhine security on the Western frontier might be given both to France and Germany by the creation under new and effective guaranties of a neutral zone consisting of a string of independent neutralized States from Holland and Belgium to Switzerland. Europe and the world might well be ready to give joint and individual support to a string of autonomous States, if those States on their part would agree not to impose a high tariff or protective duties upon the products of France, Germany, or any other Power. That France should recover the French-speaking parts of Alsace-Lorraine, of which Bismarck should never have deprived her, is also right and reasonable, and in full accordance with the policy of nationalities set forth in various speeches by Mr. Asquith and several of his colleagues."

Permanent peace can only be secured, in the opinion of *The English Review*, by what it terms the "vivisection of the ramshackle empire"; and the disappearance of almost the entire Austro-Hungarian Empire is thus foreshadowed:

"The promise made in the name of the Czar of the restoration of ancient Poland disposes of Galicia; Roumania will undoubtedly demand Transylvania and union with her kinsmen; Servia and Montenegro have established by war their right to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Slavonia; the Magyars presumably would form an autonomous State of their own; Italy will certainly absorb the Trentino and Trieste, and possibly Pola and Fiume; and from the Czechs in Bohemia and Moravia there may be formed another self-governing State under the suzerainty of the Czar."

Outside the Dual Monarchy *The Review* thinks that:

"A victory for the Allies necessarily carries with it the surrender to France of Alsace and Lorraine, some readjustment of the Belgian frontier, probably by the annexation of Luxemburg, and perhaps, too, the restoration of Schleswig-Holstein to the Danes. At the same time the province of Posen is ear-marked for the rounding off of the autonomous Poland."

Perhaps the most interesting of all the views yet exprest by a competent publicist are those of Sir Harry Johnson in the London *Nineteenth Century*. His forecasts regarding the terms of peace run:

"We will assume that we have sufficiently reduced Germany to exact from her the retrocession to France of Alsace-Lorraine and the extrusion of Luxemburg from the German Empire in any shape or form, and its transference to the protection of Belgium. We shall have to spend, on the most favorable estimates, before peace is in sight, $5,000,000,000, and we shall have to spend this first and foremost to defend ourselves from extinction as an empire as much as to prevent our allies from similarly falling a prey to Germany. What have we done to Germany, how have we hindered German expansion or German industries to deserve such a cruel blow? Surely, it is only fair for us to expect in the course of time to get back this $5,000,000,000? And what have we that we can lay hands on belonging to Germany that will, at any

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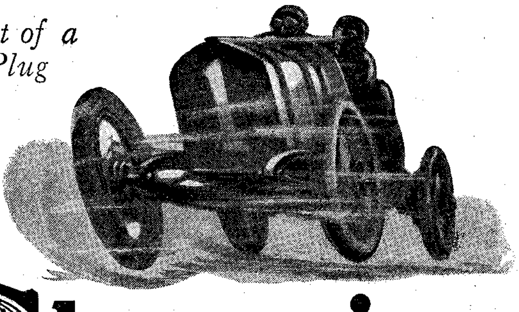

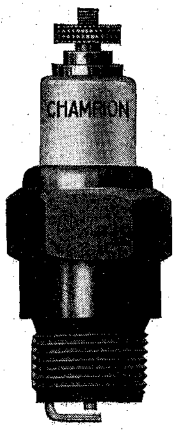

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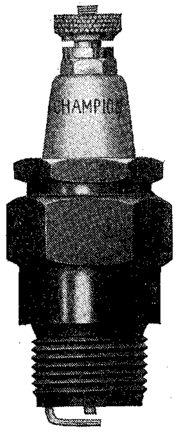

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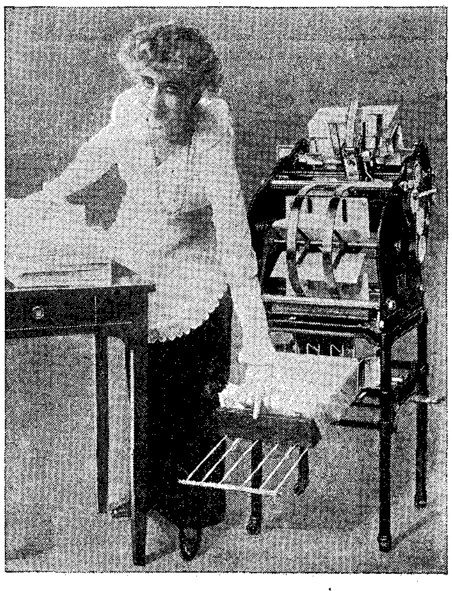

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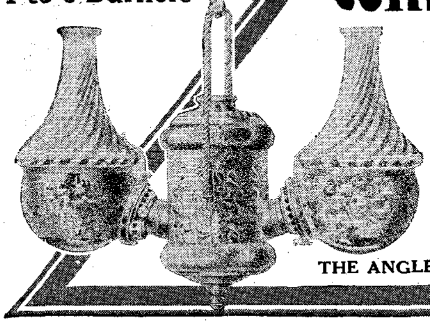

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rate, go some way toward the liquidation of this sum?

"Only her colonies.

"We should not ourselves make the mistake of Alsace or of Posen and take away from the control of German, Austrian, or Magyar people any territory which rightly belongs to them or which at the wish of the majority of its local inhabitants prefers to remain German or Hungarian. Danish-speaking Schleswig ought to be restored to Denmark, but we should certainly not protract the war to wrench German-speaking Schleswig from united Germany. Reasonable compensation to Servia and Montenegro would take the form of the cession to Servia of Herzegovina, to Montenegro of Cattaro, and to Servia and Montenegro the right to do as they pleased with all Albania except the circumscription of Valona and Epirus. Galicia, Ruthenia, and Bukowina must be ceded to Russia on the understanding that Russia adds Galicia to Russian Poland and makes out of it an autonomous Polish State under a Russian prince. The retrocession of Posen or any part of East Prussia to Poland would be too cruel a cut into the vitals of Germany. If the Poles—once a real State of Poland is refounded—do not care to live in Posen under German rule they must emigrate into autonomous Poland."

The Russian papers are chary about expressing any definite opinions, and only two of them go further than vague generalities. The Petrograd *Novoye Zveno* thinks that this is an admirable opportunity to settle the vexed question of Persia, and remarks:

"The Persian question must be solved simultaneously with the French. The name of Russia and the rights of her clients must be sacred and inviolable in Iran. This must be established not on paper but in reality. If the Persians are not capable of understanding it themselves, the fate of Turkey must overtake them, the fate of a nation which is being freed from its ruthless, demoralizing, and ruinous government."

Mr. Menschikov, in one of his brilliant editorials in the Petrograd *Novoye Vremya*, says:

"It seems to me that Russia faces the second great call of her history. The first she sustained in liberating the Balkan Slavs. The second will consist in freeing the Austrian nationalities. The monstrous arrogance of Germany and the plans for world-oppression became possible only by reason of Austria-Hungary. . . . Permanent European peace will become possible when the latter has been transformed into half a dozen independent, comparatively small States, when in her stead there will appear the kingdoms of Austria, Bohemia, Poland, Hungary, and Moravia, and when the Servian, Roumanian, and Russian districts are restored to their respective nations. Finally, the Germans must be deprived forever of the means of hindering the independence and unity of other nations."

The rather garrulous Petrograd *Birzheriya Vyedomosti* is on this subject almost taciturn. All it has to say is, "Separate peace with Austria is, in fact, impossible. Suing for peace, the Hapsburg monarchy would have to admit herself defeated, and the terms which would in such case be offered would hardly be acceptable to her. The Dual Monarchy would have to reckon not only with our claims but also with those of the Servians and Montenegrins, as well as of the Italians and of the Slavs, who form so great a proportion of her population that it would be equivalent to her complete dismemberment."

Refusing to look into the future, the Moscow *Russkiya Vyedomosti* is content with saying that peace under existing conditions would be hopeless. It considers—

"German militarism has received serious reverses and heavy blows, but it is far from being finally crusht. What could a peace promise under such conditions? Simply this—a new and unparalleled growth of armaments. Germany was better prepared for this war than any of the Powers. She has made military preparedness the fundamental policy of the State. What, then, could turn her from a course she has pursued for decades? Only a complete and crushing defeat. Then we will talk of peace."

In Germany there is a very decided disinclination to discuss the subject of peace at all. It is also significant that for some months past the discussion of peace conditions has been officially forbidden. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, in a semiofficial article, indorses the wisdom of the decision and handles the forbidden topic thus:

"The view that is constantly exprest that the Imperial Government desires to exclude the cooperation of the German people in the settlement of the question of peace is erroneous. On the contrary, we have expressly insisted that the Government, when the moment comes, will be grateful for the support of a strong public will. It is a question solely of the right moment, and this moment can be decided only by the military leaders."

A petition has been addrest to the Reichstag by a number of industrial and agricultural organizations, asking for free discussion on the subject. According to the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, one of the clauses in the petition runs:

"If free discussion about the object and conditions of peace is allowed it will appear that, with quite trifling exceptions, the whole German people, irrespective of party, and in the field as well as at home, is possest by a single powerful will. This will is to continue to the very end, so that the Fatherland shall emerge from this fight for existence, which has been forced upon it, greater and stronger, with secured frontiers west and east, and with those European and colonial expansions of territory which are necessary for the security of our sea-power, as well as for military and economic reasons."

The will of the military authorities has been scrupulously observed by the German press, and many papers have written to us

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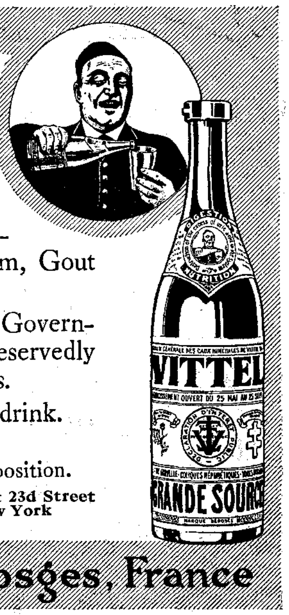

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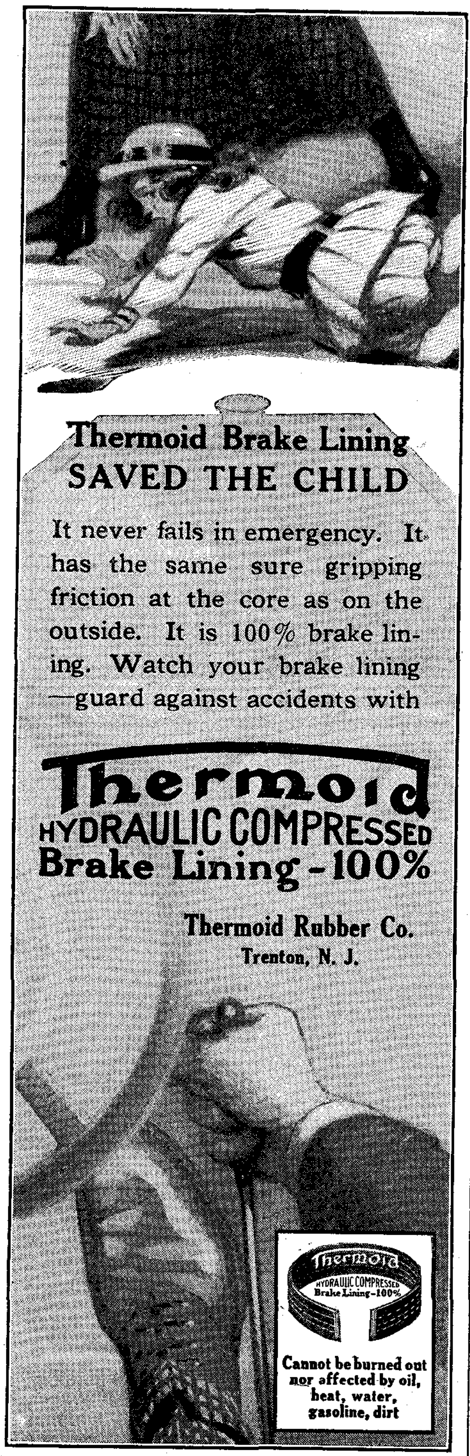

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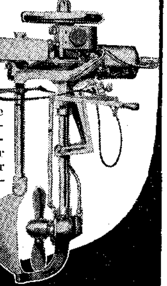


saying that they consider any discussion of the terms of peace to be at the moment premature. These papers include the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the Chemnitz *Allgemeine Zeitung*, *Kieler Neueste Nachrichten*, Essen *Rheinisch-Westphälische Zeitung*, *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, and the general view of the press of the Fatherland is summed up by Dr. Julius Ferdinand Wolff, the editor of the *Dresdner Neueste Nachrichten*, in the following striking phrase:

> "The fundamentals of peace can not be found with the pen, but with those tools which the German Army handles so well; and for that reason the whole German press leaves such reflections to the victorious leaders of our Army to whom the entire nation looks up with unshakable confidence and trust."

Notwithstanding the censor and the frowns of the military authorities, some of the German papers consider that the policy is short-sighted. The *Berliner Tageblatt* says:

> "Full discussion of the terms of peace should be delayed no longer. It is a subject that can be delayed too long, and it is foolish to attempt to prohibit it."

Another Berlin paper, the *Tägelische Rundschau*, asks—

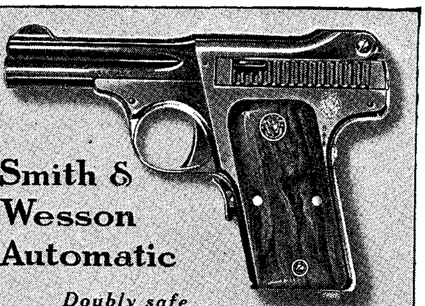
> "What have we to demand as the result of this war? The nation will not allow matters like these, which have cost us heavy sacrifices in blood, money, and property, to be settled by a clique of professional diplomatists. The history of this war has shown our professional diplomatists in anything but a creditable light."

A similar note of petulance is found in the Berlin *Tag*, where Carl Raschdan writes:

> "Have we a clear picture as a nation of the demand that we should make after a successful war? I think not; and this very fact proves how false our enemies are in declaring that we desired war. We had no cause to wish it; we desired none of the possessions of our neighbors. . . . How different are the thoughts of our enemies. They knew from the beginning quite clearly what they were going to take from us, if they became our masters. The leading men in our enemies' countries have loudly proclaimed their thievish intentions. . . . What a difference on our side. We fight against three comparatively strong enemies, and the end of the war depends upon the measure of their overthrow, and yet the official mind of Germany has not revealed its secret."

The sober Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* is equally opposed to the prohibitions of the censor and the cordial approval of that policy exprest by its official colleague, concerning which it remarks:

> "The standpoint of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* is not likely to appeal to the majority of the people. Of course, victory on the field must not be rendered more difficult by raising any question about the object of the war, but those who appeal for a discussion of the terms of



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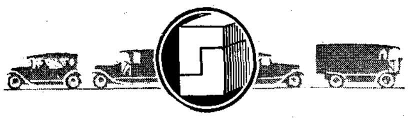

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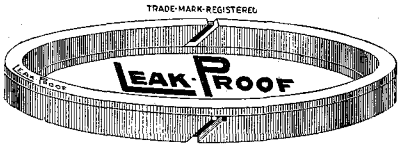

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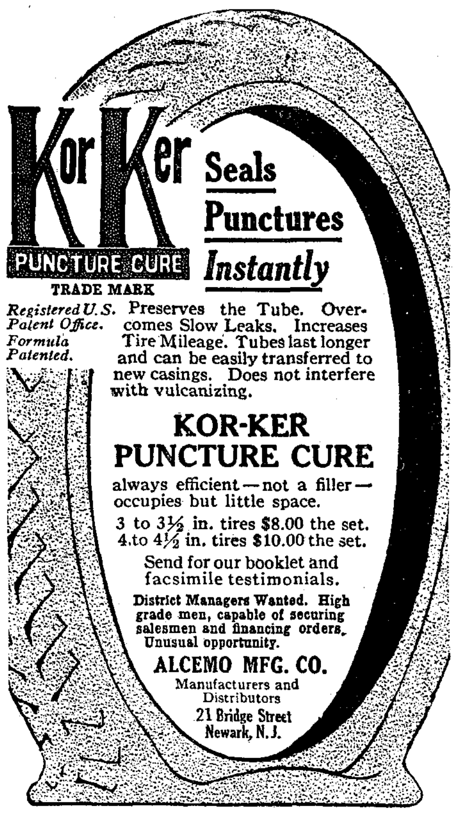

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peace at the right time are not thinking of doing anything of the kind. All they require and demand is the guaranty that permission to discuss terms will not be delayed until it is only possible to pass judgment on accomplished facts, without any possibility of exerting any influence on them."

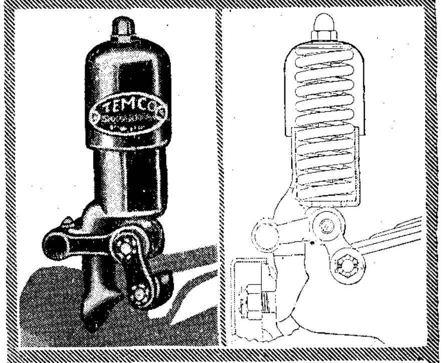
The only detailed prophecy that has come into our hands is that of the veteran scientist, Prof. Ernst Haeckel, which he made in the pages of the *Monistische Jahrhundert*. It runs:

> "In my personal opinion the most desirable fruits of victory, both for the future of Germany and a federated Europe, are—
>
> "1. The crushing of the English tyranny.
>
> "2. The invasion of Great Britain and the occupation of London.
>
> "3. The division of Belgium. The largest portion, from Ostend to Antwerp in the west, to be a confederated German State; the northern part to be given to Holland; the southeastern part to be given to Luxemburg, which, thus enlarged, becomes also a confederated German State.
>
> "4. A large number of the British colonies and the Congo Free State to go to Germany.
>
> "5. France to surrender to Germany some of her northeastern frontier provinces.
>
> "6. Russia to be rendered impotent by the reconstitution, under Austrian auspices, of the Kingdom of Poland.
>
> "7. The German provinces of the Baltic to be returned to the German Empire.
>
> "8. Finland, united with Sweden, to become an independent kingdom."

On the conditions of peace, as on the question of the length of the war, the Austrian press still maintain a discreet silence and have returned no replies to any of the letters which we addrest to the editors in that country. Any reflection of Austrian opinion is therefore impossible. As far as the Turco-Teutonic alliance is concerned, the only detailed forecast comes from one of the Turkish papers, the Constantinople *Sabah*, which says:

> "The Germans are everywhere victorious and they can dictate the conditions on which peace can be secured. 1. Belgium may not cease to exist, but will be under German control. Antwerp is Germany's natural seaport in the west, which she must retain, altho she does not demand territorial enlargement or any rectification of her boundaries. 2. Britain will no longer be mistress of the sea. 3. All Germany's colonial possessions will be restored. This is necessary for the development of her people. 4. The relations, commercial and other, between Germany and Turkey will be immune from all interference by foreign Powers, and that from the Persian gulf to the Dardanelles. 5. Japan's influence in Manchuria will be eliminated.
>
> "Germany and Turkey will work together to secure to Moslem peoples throughout the world their freedom and their rights. Morocco will regain her independence, and Egypt, if she choose, will be restored to Turkey."

TEMCO SHOCK ABSORBERS For FORD Cars



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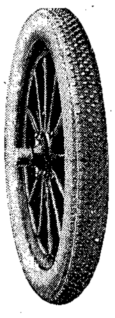

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Foolish Query.—"Is it uncomfortable to have your eyes swollen that way?"

"No. It isn't so much trouble to close them."—*Penn. State Froth.*

The Real Need.—"Don't you think every girl ought to be able to cook?"

"I think every girl ought to be able to talk intelligently on the subject, anyhow," said the society lady address.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Questionable.—"Blinks says that when he was young he was the architect of his own fortune."

"Didn't they have any building inspectors in those days?"—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Hitting Both Ways.—The British accuse Dr. Dernburg of being "subtle." He must have told them he was, or the British wouldn't know it. And it would be like a German who was being subtle to announce it.—*New York Evening Sun.*

Her Deduction.—MRS. BROWN (to Mrs. Jones, who has been to see a son off in a troop-ship)—"Well, I'm sure they'll be starting soon, for both funnels are smoking; and, you see, my dear, they couldn't want both funnels just for lunch."—*Punch.*

Going to Extremes.—"I want a pair of pants for my sick husband," exclaimed the woman.

"What size?" asked the clerk.

"I don't know, but I think he wears a 14½ collar."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

London's Latest.—BARKER—"Did you tell him that he lied?"

GORDON—"Not in so many words."

BARKER—"How, then?"

GORDON—"I told him he ought to be sending out 'wireless' news for the Kaiser."
—*Tit-Bits.*

The Limit.—ART EDITOR—"I'm afraid that your work is too comic for general illustrating."

ARTIST—"I suppose that means I will have to spend the rest of my life doing comic supplements."

ART EDITOR—"Not necessarily. You might design women's fashions."—*Life.*

Honor Proved.—"Does your husband ever lie to you?"

"Never."

"How do you know?"

"He tells me that I do not look a day older than I did when he married me, and if he doesn't lie about that, I don't think he would about less important matters."
—*Houston Post.*

Hope in Sight.—A young man who last June received his diploma has been looking around successively for a position, for employment, and for a job. Entering an office, he asked to see the manager, and while waiting he said to the office boy:

"Do you suppose there is any opening here for a college graduate?"

"Well, dere will be," was the reply, "if de boss don't raise me salary to t'ree dollars a week by termorrer night."—*Christian Register.*

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50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles

GARDEN TALKS

The Garden Picture

"You Americans are only beginning to find out your possibilities," says Mrs. Philip Martineau, one of England's best amateur gardeners.

"Owners of small gardens try, as a rule, to make them a happy medley of all sorts of flowers. They don't realize the beautiful effects obtained by judicious massing of flowers of a single color scheme.

"The greatest mistake Americans make is in leaving things too much in the hands of the gardener."

An American woman gardener, who has a beautiful estate in Omaha, and has taken active interest in civic gardening work, outlines these useful suggestions in garden planning:

"Try to consider the essentials of a garden—its purpose, in other words. Town gardens are first and foremost a setting for a house, and its position on the lot must govern the treatment of the garden. Plant the highest bushes at the back, the lower growing ones in front of these, and on the edges plant perennials—the old-fashioned hardy garden flowers. If you wish the quickest results in bloom, or desire to fill in some of the bare spots, use the standard annuals.

"Arrangement of the shrubs will have much to do with the artistic effect. Do not have too large an assortment. Have variety in their growth, flowers and foliage, but do not strive for great variety in color and so confuse your garden picture—keep it harmonious. When you have decided on the varieties of trees to plant, consider those appropriate for the size of your property. Then consider if the trees are to be for shade, screens, or shelter, or for all three purposes. Remember trees are individuals. Keep the garden a unit. It should have parts, but these should merge and blend. Soften the angle where the house joins the lawn, by planting shrubs close to it or vines on it. Planting shrubbery or vines along the fence conceals the boundary of the garden and gives it the aspect of greater extent. If there is room, cozy little seats, pergolas, arbors, trellises and vases, make the garden attractive."

GARDEN DEPARTMENT The Literary Digest

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ODORLESS FERTILO is sold in small and large packages. Follow our simple directions for fertilizing and cultivating and you will become an expert in producing beautiful flowers, shrubs and abundant vegetables.

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FERTILO is the most economical way of fertilizing because it supplies available plant food, also makes the necessary humus for enriching the soil and is an excellent insecticide. Put up in clean packages, prepaid:

1 lb. for flowers (will fertilize 10 gals. of earth) $ .25
5 lbs. " " - - - - - - 1.00
10 lbs. for lawns and gardens (will fertilize 50 sq. yds. of surface) 1.50
30 lbs. " " " " - - - 3.50

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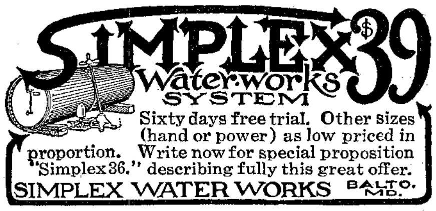
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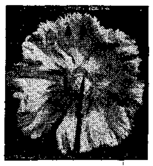
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Silenced.—BILTON (sternly)—" What's the reason that young man stays so late when he calls? "

MISS BILTON (demurely)—" I am, papa." —*Judge.*

All Square.—" How did you come out on the $3,000 house you contracted for? "

" Came out in pretty fair shape. The contractor spent my $3,000 and took the house for the difference."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

No Pain.—" Bobby," said the lady in the tram-car, severely, "why don't you get up and give your seat to your father? Doesn't it pain you to see him reaching for the strap? "

" Not in a car," said Bobby. " Only at home."—*Tit-Bits.*

Hub Anxieties.—" It must take a deal of care, I should imagine, to arrange a baseball schedule! "

" Yes; so many attractions conflict. Now, in Boston we have a lot of trouble avoiding dates on which there are symphony concerts."—*Puck.*

Too Literal.—A tradesman in a certain town put a box outside his shop one day, labeled " For the Blind." A few weeks afterward the box disappeared.

" Halloa! What's happened to your box for the blind? " he was asked.

" Oh, I got enough money," he replied. "And," pointing upward to the new canvas blind that sheltered his shop-window, " there's the blind. Not bad, is it? "—*London Answers.*

Helpful.—A passenger recently entered the Southern Pacific Depot, Santa Barbara, Cal., to take the 2.15 train. The clock in the waiting-room was several minutes faster than the one in the office, and the passenger asked the porter which clock was correct. After scanning the clocks carefully, the porter, with much satisfaction to himself, replied: "It makes no difference which is right; the train goes at 2.15 anyhow."—*Christian Register.*

Filling the Need.—The company marched so poorly and went through their drill so badly that the captain, who was of a somewhat excitable nature, shouted indignantly at the soldiers:

" You knock-kneed, big-footed idiots, you are not worthy of being drilled by a captain. What you want is a rhinoceros to drill you, you wretched lot of donkeys."

Then, sheathing his sword indignantly, he added: " Now, lieutenant, you take charge of them! "—*Tit-Bits.*

An Unprofitable Run.—" Your show was the worst we have ever had here," said the manager of the Hickville Opera-House, as he handed the manager of the "Fly-by-Night" company his share of the box-office receipts.

" That's queer," said the manager of the company. " Why, when we played in Chicago, we had the longest run in the history of the city."

" I'm sorry," replied the manager of the opera-house.

" Sorry about what? " demanded the manager of the company.

" Sorry the audience abandoned the chase," replied the manager of the opera-house.—*Youngstown Telegraph.*

Economy

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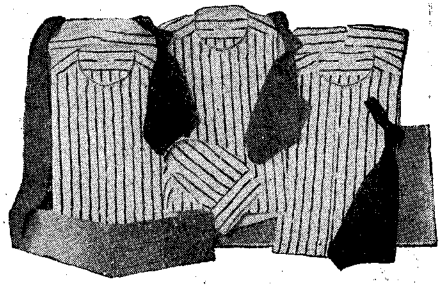

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE SOUTH FIFTY YEARS AFTER THE WAR

THE passing of fifty years since the surrender of Lee at Appomattox has brought attention to many things in the South, but nothing is more notable than the progress made by the South in industries, finance, and population. It is pointed out in *The Manufacturers' Record* that if anyone had undertaken fifty years ago to predict that the eleven States that comprised the Confederacy would in half a century "surpass in practically every material way the whole United States of 1865," he would have been set down by most persons as "a wild dreamer." Nevertheless, the facts as they exist to-day "would have vindicated his judgment and faith."

When the war ended the Confederate States had lost, in killed or permanently disabled, 250,000 men. Real and personal property, to the amount of billions of dollars, had either greatly deteriorated in value or been absolutely destroyed. Fluid capital was at about the lowest point possible to human existence. Factories and railroad-lines were in complete or partial ruin. The soil in many places had been reduced to infertility, and the laboring force, mainly blacks, had become demoralized and generally inefficient. For ten years immediately following the peace, conditions under reconstruction greatly hampered recovery; in fact, Southern men have been known to say those reconstruction-years were worse than the four years of war. A further hindrance to restoration was for years the migration of native Southerners to other States. Some one has undertaken to capitalize this migration loss, the capital value of each person leaving the South being placed at $1,200. At the end of half a century the loss to the South through this means would, it is believed, indicate a total of $463,800,000.

It was men of faith who remained in the South and those who from the North went into the Southern States to develop their industries that in the course of these fifty years accomplished the wonderful change that has taken place. Within the Southern States 150,000,000,000 tons of coal existed, with vast stores of lignite, peat, and petroleum, phosphate rocks, sulfur, lead, and zinc, not to mention the iron ore, of which one estimate is 5,000,000,000 tons. Lands in the South comprised 382,000,000 acres capable of producing crops, and 254,000,000 acres already grown to forests.

The significance of these and the other possibilities of the South, once an enterprising generation had undertaken to exploit her resources, is shown in the following table, contrasting present industrial and other conditions in the South with those for the entire United States in 1860. It will be seen from this table that in many items the South alone now surpasses the whole country as it was in 1860. In some items the excess is very great, in a few more than double:

	United States 1860	*Eleven Southern States 1915*
Land area, square miles	2,974,159	732,743
Population	31,443,322	23,848,507
Density, population	10.6	32.5
Manufactures:		
Capital	$916,436,000	*$1,797,231,000
Products	$1,763,078,000	*$1,803,934,000
Cotton-mills:		
Spindles, active	5,235,727	12,702,226
Looms, active	126,313	261,486
Cotton used, pounds	422,704,975	1,402,871,351
Pig iron made, tons	821,223	2,214,895
Lumber, value	$95,912,000	*$363,003,000
Agriculture:		
Capital	$7,980,493,000	*$6,617,570,000
Products	$1,725,000,000	$2,336,168,000
Cotton-Crop:		
Bales, 500 pounds	3,841,416	14,695,326
Value, without seed	$251,613,000	$547,000,000
Grain, bushels:		
Corn	830,452,000	613,791,000
Wheat	171,183,000	47,067,000
Oats	172,555,000	69,653,000
Mineral output, value	$108,500,000	$155,733,000
Coal mined, tons	14,610,042	38,330,000
Iron ore mined, tons	2,873,460	6,294,000
Railroad mileage	30,794	69,014
Exports, value	$333,576,000	$758,561,000
Banking:		
Capital	$194,421,000	$315,683,000
Deposits	$406,497,000	$1,229,064,000
Common schools:		
Expenditures	$22,548,519	$53,838,031
Property, true value	$16,159,616,000	$16,611,000,000

* 1910.

Interesting comments are made on these figures by *The Manufacturers' Record*, some of them being given below:

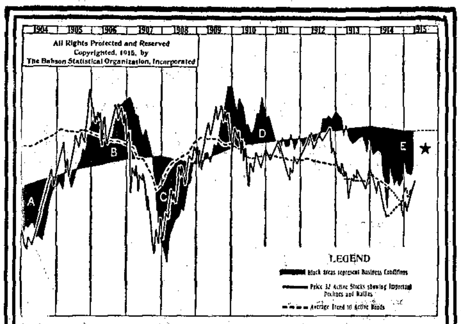
"The advance of the whole South, including Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, and West Virginia, is one of the marvels of the past twenty-five or thirty years. That of the particular eleven States is, considering the background, largely responsible for the larger showing. Their land area is 732,743 square miles, or less than one-quarter of the area of the United States, and their population is 23,848,507, or 7,594,815 less than the population of the whole country in 1860. These differences in area and population must be kept in mind in comparing the small part in 1915 with the whole in 1860. What does this comparison reveal?

"The eleven Southern States in 1915 have $1,797,231,000 capital in manufacturing, nearly twice as much as the United States in 1860, with 12,702,226 active spindles and 261,486 active looms, more than twice as many, using 1,402,871,351 pounds of cotton, more than three times as much, making 2,214,895 tons of pig iron, nearly three times as much, and cutting nearly four times as much lumber as the whole country fifty years ago.

"They are producing in agriculture to the value of $2,336,168,000, or $511,000,000 more than the whole country fifty years ago, altho of the 382,390,000 of its acres that may grow crops only 108,784,000 are improved farm land and only 73,620,000 are tilled.

"The mines and quarries of these States are yielding $155,733,000 annually, or $47,233,000 more than the United States in 1860, the output of coal, 38,330,000 tons being nearly three times as great, and the output of iron, 6,294,000 tons, being more than twice as great. In addition, three of the States—Florida, South Carolina, and Tennessee—are producing the country's phosphate rock; four of them—Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee—all of the native bauxite for the manufacture of aluminum, and two of them—Louisiana and Texas—virtually all of the sulfur.

"Through the ports in these States passed in 1914 to foreign lands $758,561,000 worth of merchandise—more than twice as much as was exported from all ports of the country in 1860. These Southern exports are nearly one-third of the total annual exports of the country. Most of the gratifying advance made by the eleven States has come since 1880. The accom-



★Subscribers each week receive this chart revised to date

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Free Booklet **B-13,** *"The Partial Payment Plan"*
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P. H. ALBRIGHT & CO., Newkirk, Okla.

plishments since then are shown in the following table:

	1880	*1915*
Population	12,990,246	23,848,507
Manufactures:		
Capital	$133,254,000	*$1,797,231,000
Products	$240,441,000	*$1,803,934,000
Pig iron made, tons	185,551	2,214,895
Lumber cut, feet	2,801,162,000	19,044,232,000
Agriculture:		
Capital	$1,587,122,000	*$6,617,570,000
Products	$547,567,000	$2,336,168,000
Mineral output, value	$5,519,954	$155,733,000
Coal mined, tons	1,031,954	38,330,000
Iron ore mined, tons	188,514	6,294,000
Railroad mileage	17,351	69,014
Banking:		
Capital	$39,185,948	$315,683,000
Deposits	$66,564,000	$1,229,064,000
Resources	$93,569,000	$2,128,522,000
Common schools:		
Expenditures	$6,038,523	$53,838,031
Property, true value	$4,165,000,000	$16,611,000,000

* 1910.

"With an increase in population in thirty-five years from 12,990,246 to 23,848,507, or by 10,858,261, equal to 83.6 per cent., these States have accumulated for manufacturing, agriculture, and banking $6,970,922,000 of capital, an increase of 396.7 per cent., from $1,759,562,000 to $8,730,484,000. They are producing in agriculture, mining, lumbering, and manufacturing to an aggregate value yearly of $4,658,838,000, an increase of $3,813,310,000, or at the rate of 450.9 per cent., and $966,348,000 more than the aggregate of production on those lines by the whole country in 1860.

"They have built 51,663 miles of railroad, nearly 20,000 miles more than the total length of the railroads in the United States fifty years ago, bringing the total mileage in the eleven States to 69,014.

"Their corporation capital now amounts to $4,496,117,000, of which $1,594,291,000 is in transportation, $1,478,732,000 in production, and $408,286,000 in banking and other finance, the whole yielding an annual net income of $316,666,000.

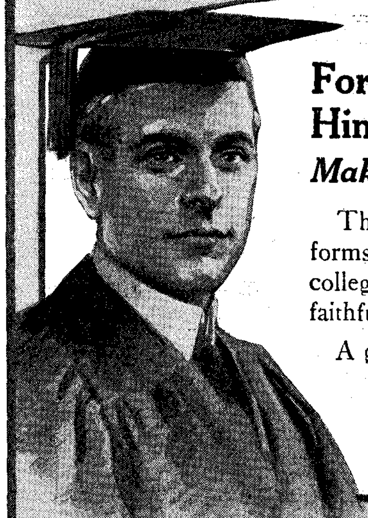
"Their banking resources have increased in thirty-five years from $93,569,000 to $2,128,522,000, more than twenty-two times; their banking capital from $39,185,948 to $315,683,000, about eight times, to an amount $121,262,000 greater than the banking capital of the whole country in 1860, and the deposits in their financial institutions, more than three times as great, have increased from $66,564,000 to $1,229,064,000."

RAILWAY RECEIVERSHIPS

The Rock Island, which went into the hands of a receiver in the third week of April, and the largest single railroad that ever went into receivership in this or any other country, operates more than 8,000 miles. It has over 3,000 more miles than the 'Frisco, and has a capitalization slightly in excess of 'Frisco's. At present there are nearly 26,000 miles of American railroads in the hands of receivers, with a total capitalization of over a billion and a half of dollars. Other statistics in reference to railroads now in the hands of receivers are given in *The Wall Street Journal:*

"Of the billion dollars of bonds on this mileage a little more than half are now in default. The total of railroad securities in default in this country to-day is $577,500,000. This amount of defaulted securities has certainly not been exceeded since the reorganization period of the middle nineties, when several of the largest railroads of the country were in the hands of receivers at the same time, and it is doubtful if the total securities on which interest was not paid then were in excess of the half-billion mark.

"None of the Rock Island securities are now in default, and it is not known yet whether or what defaults there will be by that road. Since the list of defaulted securities was first published in this column last July there have been added only



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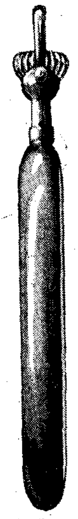

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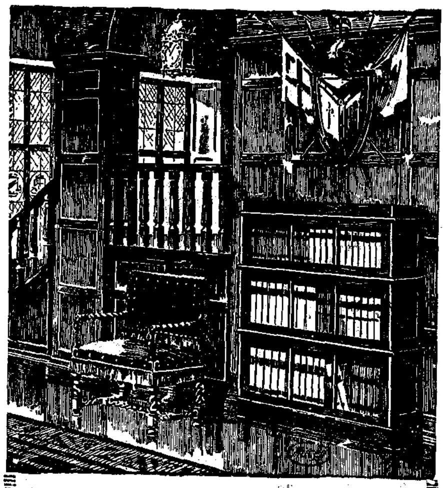

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"Below is given the list of roads now in the hands of receivers, with the mileage, bonds, and stocks of each, and the total figures:

	Miles	*Bonds*	*Stocks*
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	8,328	$269,149,530	$74,877,200
St. Louis & San Fran.	5,259	291,316,691	49,985,763
Wabash	2,515	115,181,149	92,400,427
Pere Marquette	2,330	66,672,000	26,242,400
Chic. & East. Illinois	1,275	63,155,000	25,817,800
Internat. & Gt. North.	1,159	26,884,500	4,822,000
Cin., Ham. & Dayton	1,015	67,401,265	8,248,575
Atl., Birm. & Atl.	645	19,823,000	35,000,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie	511	23,000,000	36,980,400
Trinity & Braz. Valley	462	8,760,000	304,000
Tol., St. Louis & West.	450	28,856,806	20,000,000
New Orleans, Mob. & E.	369	13,902,000	10,075,300
Colorado Midland	337	9,532,000	8,376,100
Pitts., Shaw. & Nor.	282	14,655,600	15,000,000
Miss., Okla. & Gulf	246	8,991,463	8,261,000
Wabash-Pitts. Terminal	89	55,504,000	10,000,000
Miscellaneous	715	11,691,000	8,325,500
Total	25,937	$1,094,476,004	$434,716,465

LOANING TO PERSONS HAVING SMALL INCOMES

Along lines previously tried out elsewhere, there was recently established in New York a bank having for its purpose the making of loans in small sums on personal responsibility only. This institution comes into direct competition with the much-exposed but still thriving loan-shark. Its success would be a serious undermining of the loan-sharks' business. It aims to accommodate the man of small income who has no bank account—that is, the man with an income of from twenty to thirty dollars a week. Such a man when in need of a loan of from fifty to one hundred dollars can not get one from any bank merely on his note, even tho his note be indorsed by one or more of his friends. One reason is the smallness of the amount—too little for the bank to bother with. And yet this poor man's note, with its indorsers, may be quite as good in its relation to the amount involved as the note of some much larger borrower who, having an account with a bank, can with no difficulty secure a loan of some thousands of dollars. The man with a small income when prest for fifty or one hundred dollars finds his usual recourse to be the loan-shark, or a lender on chattel mortgages. His alternative is charity, but self-respecting men, in dislike of accepting charity, commonly resort to the loan-shark and thus submit to usury. A third recourse which ought to be open to him—that of credit at a moderate rate of interest—has long been closed. Of the operations of the bank recently established in New York to meet the needs of persons of this class, a writer in the New York *Times Annalist* says:

"The same condition prevailed in Continental Europe up to sixty-five years ago. Now there are 17,000 industrial and other cooperative banks in Germany doing a total business of nearly $5,000,000,000 a year. In Italy in 1908 there were 690 People's Banks, with outstanding loans of $170,000,000. In France small loans are made amounting to hundreds of millions annually.

"The first effort to provide similar banking facilities here was made five years ago, when Arthur J. Morris put into operation a scheme he had worked out, now known as the Morris Plan. This plan is neither a swindle

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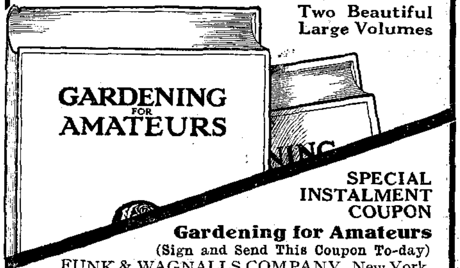

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nor a philanthropy. It is strictly on a business basis, and the borrower knows that he is not relying upon charity nor paying excessive interest charges, but is merely receiving the credit to which he is entitled and is paying fairly for the accommodation.

"The first of these institutions was established in Norfolk, Va., Mr. Morris's home town, fifteen years ago. Others followed. Several of these are but a few months old, and their establishment followed the formation of a central company which began business last June. This corporation was organized to assist in starting Morris-Plan banks in other cities where they were felt to be needed. It subscribes about 20 per cent. of the stock of each bank, the rest being taken by local capital, and it supervises and helps in the operation of each. One of the first new banks it established was that in New York, which started business on Dec. 31, 1914, under the name of the Morris Plan Company of New York. Its capital is $100,000.

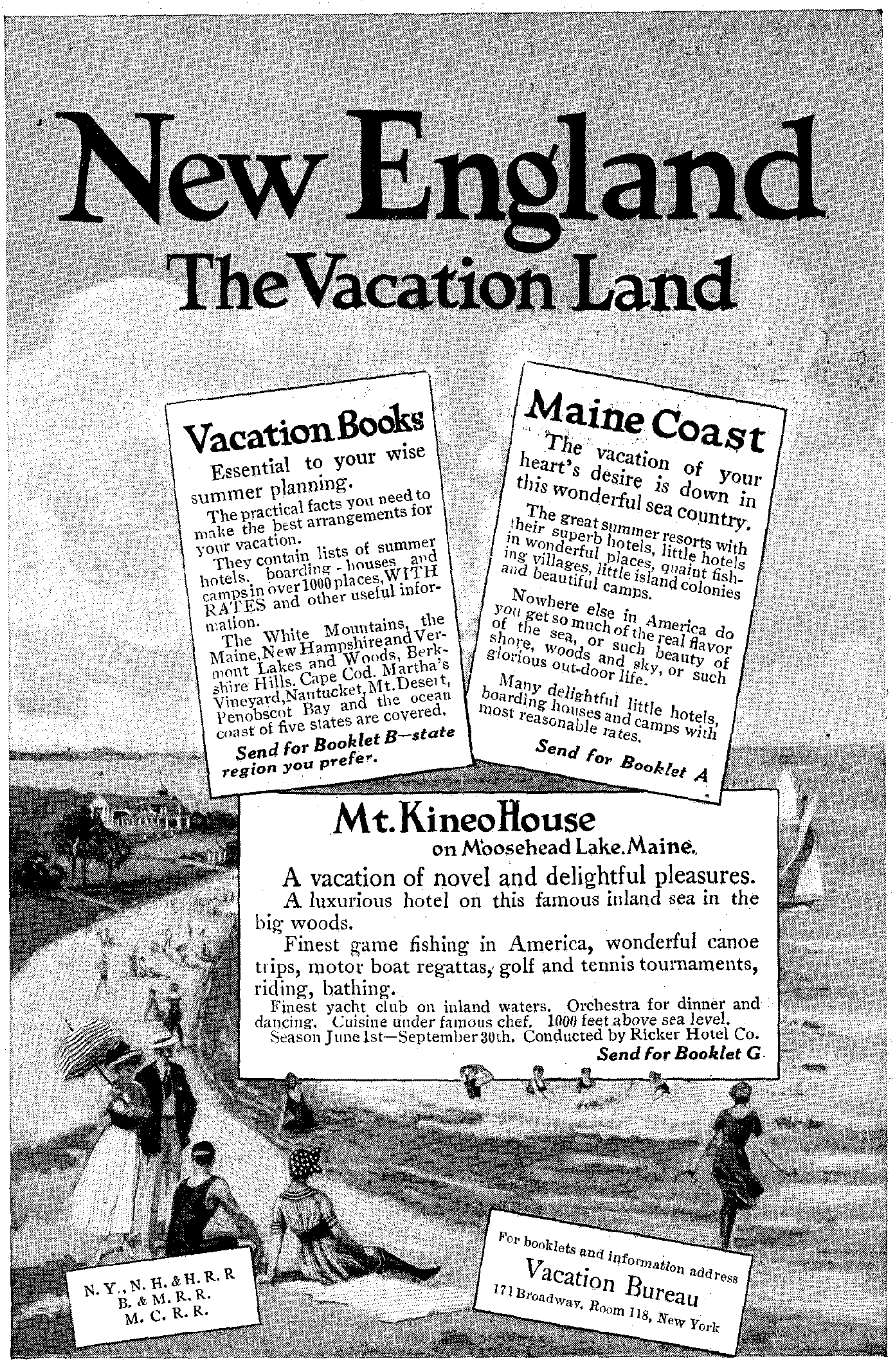
"On the opening day there were eighty-three applicants for loans, on the second day more than 100, the third day 200, the fourth day between 350 and 400, and on January 11 more than 1,000. During its first two months, January and February, the company made 509 loans, aggregating $61,780, an average of $121.38 each. At the end of that time there were but seven delinquencies in weekly payments, only two of which were for as long as one week. Of the borrowers 476 were men and 33 women. The average weekly income of the borrowers was $27.10. The favorite amount for loans was $100, of which there were 206; 132 loans of $50 were made.

"The number of loans made by all the Morris-Plan institutions up to December 31, 1914, was 54,515. The average amount per loan was $123.50. Losses from bad credits have been less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. In less than 2 per cent. of the loans have the indorsers been called upon to pay anything. Profits of the banks have been at the rate of 7.8 per cent.

"The plan of making the loans is simple. The applicant must furnish references as to his character and must give information as to his income. He must have at least two indorsers or comakers of situation and income at least as good as his own. For each $50 borrowed he agrees to pay $1 a week for 50 weeks. The interest is deducted in advance, so that he receives but $47. Should he fail to make a payment on time he is fined 5 cents and notified of his delinquency. If he gets a week behind, his comakers are notified. They may be relied upon to see that he catches up again if he can. Should he fail to do so, the comakers take his place in making the weekly payments.

"The profits of a Morris-Plan company are derived not only from lending its capital, but also from lending the prepaid interest, the incoming payments and money corresponding to deposits—for the plan has its investment as well as its borrowing side."

Since December, 1914, the list of new companies organized to operate under the Morris Plan has included banks of New Haven, South Bend, Hartford, Bridgeport, and Worcester. The Bridgeport company was the twentieth to come into the field. It began business on April 19, the Worcester company on May 1, and a company at Salisbury, N. C., on May 3. The company in Salisbury has a capital of $50,000, the two New-England companies each $100,000. Similar institutions will soon be organized at Columbus, Ohio, Waterbury, Conn., and other cities. Over $7,500,000 has been loaned, thus far, by fifteen Morris-Plan companies, to over 60,000 borrowers.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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

April 25.—The landing of the British troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula begins. Troops are landed on six beaches.

April 28.—After three days of sharp engagements with the Turks on the Peninsula, the British are able to consolidate their positions and land stores.

April 29.—The Germans advance east from Tilsit, in northernmost East Prussia, 70 miles into Russian territory.

Fierce fighting is reported between the Turks and the British forces landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula, in which the British carry several lines of defense between Cape Helles and Kilid Bahr.

May 2.—Severe fighting in the North has pushed the German line invading Russian territory north of the Niemen to a point beyond Schavl, and along the Baltic coast nearly to Libau, and has enabled them to cut the Libau-Kovno railroad. In Galicia equally heavy attacks have gained for the Austrians and Germans a big victory in the neighborhood of Tarnow. The capture of 30,000 Russians, 16 pieces of artillery, and 47 machine guns is reported.

May 4.—Owing to the Austro-German successes in Galicia, in the neighborhood of Jaslow and Tarnow, announces Vienna, the Russian front on the Beskid Mountains, from Zboro to Lupkow, loses its support, and a general Russian retreat from Hungary ensues. Petrograd admits that the Austrians have reached the Russian second line of defense, but says their advance is halted there, with heavy losses suffered.

IN THE WEST

April 30.—An air raid on Ipswich, 66 miles from London, is reported. No lives are lost.

Berlin claims that the Germans in Belgium hold a secure position on the west bank of the Ypres canal.

May 1.—London reports that the Germans fail in several attempts to dislodge the Allied forces at Hill 60, near Ypres, while Berlin describes repeated ineffectual attempts on the enemy's part to drive the Germans from their position on the west bank of the canal.

May 3.—Berlin reports the three villages of Zonnenbeke, Zevecote, and Westhoek, near Ypres, taken from the British, but London explains these to have been given up as a necessary item in straightening the British front, following the loss of some ground recently through the continued use of asphyxiating gases by the enemy.

May 5.—Sir John French reports the

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SITUATIONS

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effects of the asphyxiating gases employed in the vicinity of Ypres by the Germans to be extremely painful to such victims as are not at once choked to death; there are also evidences of permanent impairment of the lungs in those who recover. He further avers that the German claim that similar gases had been employed by the Allies is utterly false.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

April 20.—London reports that the British cruiser *Warrior*, twelve times reported sunk, is in active service. The floating ashore of paraphernalia discarded when the ship stript for action is said to be the cause of the rumors.

May 1.—The American oil steamer *Gulflight* is torpedoed and sunk off the Scilly Isles. The crew claims no warning is given. Two men drown through jumping overboard in fright, and the Captain, Alfred Gunter, dies of heart-failure and shock. The *Gulflight* is one of 13 vessels, 5 neutral and 4 belligerent steamships, and 4 trawlers, sunk in the 72 hours of May 1, 2, and 3.

Italian correspondents at the border tell of 890,000 Bavarians and Austrians massed in Trentino, along the Isonzo River, and at Pola, evidently prepared to meet invading Italians.

May 2.—Canadian losses in the second battle of Ypres are reported to be 6,000.

May 4.—War budgets introduced into the House of Commons provide for a daily cost of $10,500,000 for Britain's military and naval expenses.

DOMESTIC

April 29.—Gen. Samuel Pearson, presumably in behalf of the Milwaukee Neutrality League, brings suit in the local courts to restrain the Allis-Chalmers Company of that city from filling its shrapnel-shell contracts with European governments.

April 30.—The Federal Arbitration Board, appointed to settle labor grievances between ninety-eight Western railroads and their employees, hands down a compromise decision, which produces general dissatisfaction. The two labor members of the Board file dissenting opinions.

The German Embassy in Washington issues a formal warning to Americans to avoid Europe as a field for travel this year. The Swiss Legation at Washington, in reporting vastly improved conditions in Switzerland, assures Americans that all comforts and facilities will be extended to travelers this summer in that country.

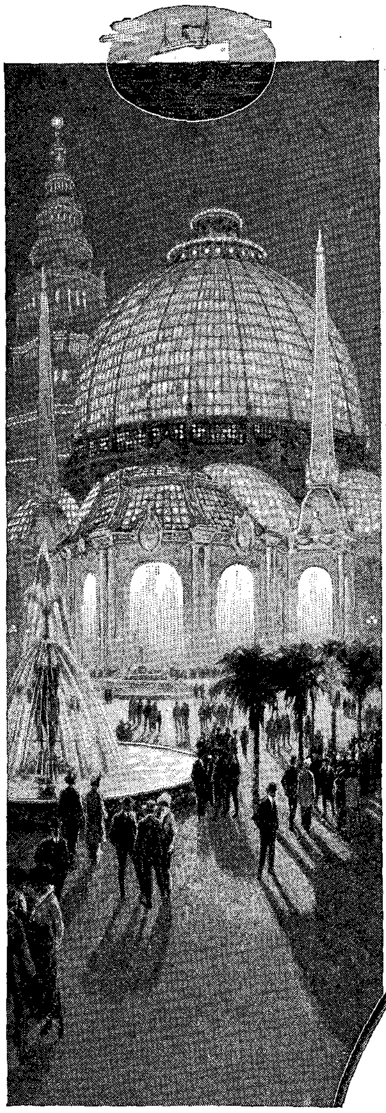
May 1.—Minister van Dyke reports to Washington that the American steamship *Cushing*, carrying petroleum, is damaged by one out of three bombs dropt at her by a German aeroplane, off North Hinder light.

May 2.—Postmaster-General Burleson announces the perfection of plans whereby, before July 1, and without increasing the present cost of service, mail facilities will be extended to approximately 1,000,000 more patrons residing in rural districts.

Her Advantage.—Tommy (during a lull in the conversation)—"Ma, isn't it a pity you haven't got the toothache instead of poor Norah?"

Mother—"Gracious me, child! Why?"

Tommy—"Well, 'cos you can take yours out and she can't."—*Boston Transcript.*



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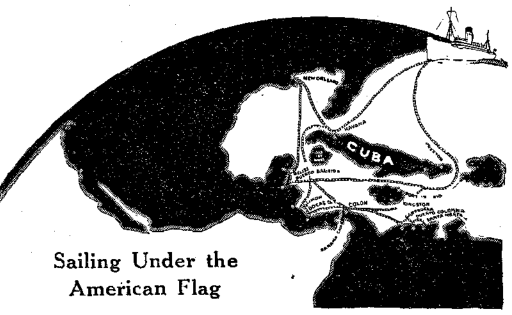

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

A "Mouse-trap" Quotation

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.—The LEXICOGRAPHER'S thanks are due to those of his correspondents who have earnestly endeavored to locate for him, everywhere but in the writings of Elbert Hubbard, the famous quotation which runs:

> "If a man write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, tho he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door."

From "M. G.," of Memphis, Tenn., comes the sly suggestion, "Homer nodding?" Oh, no! He merely printed information that he had received some years ago—"We know of no quotation which has caused as much controversy as this now famous 'mouse-trap' quotation. *Mr. Hubbard is the author.*"

At the risk of being characterized as an iconoclast, the LEXICOGRAPHER prints the very words he received from East Aurora, N. Y. He has investigated all the claims of authorship for other persons, but has found nothing to make him change the original statement printed in this column, March 6, 1915—"Nowhere in Emerson will you find the citation you give. It was written by Elbert Hubbard, of East Aurora, N. Y." So—

> "You may break, you may shatter the vase
> if you will,
> But the scent of the roses will hang round
> it still."

In his "Nature Addresses and Lectures," Emerson wrote of "The American Scholar":

> "If the single man plant himself indomitably on his instincts, and there abide, the huge world will come round to him."

According to the Editors of his works, he wrote also (vol. viii, p. 528):

> "If a man has good corn, or wood, or boards, or pigs to sell, or can make better chairs or knives, crucibles, or church organs, than anybody else, you will find a broad, hard-beaten road to his house, tho it be in the woods.* And if a man knows the law, people will find it out, tho he live in a pine shanty, and resort to him. And if a man can pipe or sing, so as to wrap the prisoned soul in an elysium; or can paint landscape, and convey into oils and ochers all the enchantments of spring or autumn; or can liberate or intoxicate all people who hear him with delicious songs and verses, 'tis certain that the secret can not be kept: the first witness tells it to a second, and men go by fives and tens and fifties to his door."

They add the following foot-note:

> "*There has been much inquiry in the newspapers recently as to whether Mr. Emerson wrote a sentence very like the above which has been attributed to him in print. The Editors do not find the latter in his works, but there can be little doubt that it was a memory-quotation by some hearer, or, quite probably, correctly reported from one of his lectures, the same image in differing words."

Here, the Editors of Emerson's works seem inclined to claim the quotation for him, which is more than his son, Dr. E. W. Emerson, claims. From "E. F. McK.," of Oklahoma City, Okla., comes the suggestion that Mrs. Sarah S. B. Yule credited the quotation to Emerson in a copy of her book, "Borrowings," compiled in 1889. Traced to its source, one finds that Mrs. Yule gives the quotation in full, but cites the author as using "builds" for "build," which may have been a transcriber's error, or a copyist's slip of the pen, scarcely a blunder of the author, who was a meticulously careful writer. Mrs. Yule, "to the best of her memory and belief," copied this quotation into her handbook from an address delivered by Emerson, and to the Editor of *The Docket* (St. Paul, Minn.) "that would seem to establish Emerson's authorship beyond reasonable doubt." But Mrs. Yule has failed to state when and where this address was delivered. If she were to supply these facts, one might be able to trace the citation in some newspaper report of the time. Perhaps Mrs. Yule will furnish the links missing in the chain of identification which, "to the best of her memory," she has forged.

If Mrs. Yule's "Borrowings" had all been reproduced with that meticulous accuracy which should characterize a work of the kind, her citation might have gone a long way toward establishing Emerson's title to it, but, unfortunately, her work is inaccurate in many particulars. For instance, on page 11 she cites eight lines of John S. Dwight's poem, "True Rest," in which there are eight mistakes—four of punctuation, two in capitalization, and two of text. On page 44 she misquotes Shakespeare's "Love's Labour's Lost," act v, sc. i, l. 40, and credits it to "Much Ado About Nothing"; on page 82 Shakespeare's "Macbeth" is also misquoted, and so little effort at research has been made that quotations from Shakespeare are credited sometimes to the author, sometimes to the play. This is more than unfortunate in a book whose compiler urges us, in Ruskin's words, to "accustom the children to close accuracy of statement," but fails to benefit by this advice.

Through a suggestion of "G. B. A.," of Chicago, Ill., one learns that the quotation is attributed to the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, pastor of the West Presbyterian Church, of New York City, from 1882 to 1893, and that he made use of it in a sermon entitled "He Could Not Be Hid." The sermon is said to have been originally delivered in his New York church, and repeated afterward at the New York Chautauqua. It was printed in abbreviated form in one of the magazines for clergymen, and the extract started on a wide course of popularity, being variously attributed both to Thoreau and Emerson, owing to a similarity to Emerson's allusion to Thoreau in his "Nature Addresses and Lectures—The American Scholar"—"If the single man plant himself indomitably on his instincts and there abide, the huge world will come round to him."

But thanks are due to a New York correspondent for the statement that "the correct information was supplied by Calvin Dill Wilson, of Glendale, Ohio, and appeared in the Washington *Times* for May 15, 1911, after members of the select Cosmos Club in Washington, who had long enjoyed the distinction that no question could be asked which some of its scholarly patrons could not answer, had to acknowledge that their record was broken." The particular issue of the Washington *Times* can not be obtained, but Mr. Wilson has kindly furnished the following information direct:

> "Early in 1911, when the question of the authorship of the so-called 'mouse-trap' quotation was being discussed in the newspapers, I sent a brief note to the New York *Times*, stating that Dr. John R. Paxton, of New York, had originated this sentence in a sermon on the text: 'He Could Not Be Hid.'
>
> "A condensation of that sermon was printed in *The Treasury*, a magazine for ministers, in March, 1889. The Congressional Library has a copy, but *this particular sentence is not in the portion of the sermon printed in 'The Treasury.'*
>
> "The same sermon was preached at Chautauqua, N. Y., August 25, 1889. The secretary of the Chautauqua Institution stated to me in a letter that 'nothing was reported, it being the end of the season.'
>
> "The newspapers, however, carried a report of Dr. Paxton's address on Saturday, August 24, to the G. A. R., and of his sermon on Sunday. I am confident that this particular sentence was started on its rounds by the newspapers at that time. So far as I can see, *the only field that has not been well searched for the famous sentence is the daily papers at that time.*"

The Treasury has been examined, but contains nothing about "a better mouse-trap," so also have the New York *Herald*, the New York *Times*, the New York *Tribune*, and *The Sun*, New York, and only in the last of these, in its issue for August 26, 1889, may the following be found:

> "A man can't be hid. He may be a pedler in the mountains, but the world will find him out to make him a king of finance. He may be carrying cabbages from Long Island, when the world will demand that he shall run the railways of a continent. He may be a groceryman on the canal, when the country shall come to him and put him in his career of usefulness. So that there comes a time finally when all the green barrels of petroleum in the land suggest but two names and one great company."

Nothing about the "better mouse-trap" here. The LEXICOGRAPHER has found the quotation in another work where it is credited to Emerson. Dr. Orison Swett Marden, on page 273 of his "Pushing to the Front," published in 1894, cites it exactly, but fails to give the source. This does not dispose of the unequivocal claim of the Roycrofters, for the founder of their establishment was born in 1859, has done some brilliant work, and had plenty of time to write this. Perhaps Mr. Hubbard will now consent to tell us when and where he wrote the lines. After all, it was Emerson himself who wrote: "The nobler the truth or sentiment, the less imports the question of authorship."—(*Letters and Social Aims. Quotation and Originality.*)